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THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder to-night and Sunday; high southeast winds, becoming southwest and west.

High water: 12:14 p. m., 12:23 a. m.

WRITING EXPERT ON RACK IN TUCKER CASE

Drawn from Life by Artist L. W. Burgess of the Boston American Art Staff.

STUDY OF JAMES H. VAHEY, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR TUCKER.

Prof. Ewell Subjected to Searching Cross-Examination by Lawyer Vahey—Change in Testimony Concerning "Morton" Writing

The cross-examination this afternoon of Professor Marshall Davis Ewell, of Chicago, handwriting expert for the Commonwealth, by Lawyer James H. Vahey, senior counsel for the defence, in the trial of Charles Louis Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, in East Cambridge, resulted in the startling admission by the expert that there was not sufficient writing on the "J. L. Morton" exhibit to enable one to determine whether it was natural or disguised writing.

The entire structure of Professor Ewell's direct testimony was vigorously attacked by the defence. The expert's present assertions were contrasted with testimony given by him in the famous Molineux case in New York, when he was expert for the defence, and also in the Kennedy case.

ON THE "MORTON" NOTE.

On his direct examination Professor Ewell testified of the "J. L. Morton" exhibit, the slip of paper found in Mabel Page's room, with the words, "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," written on it:

"I think that in this disputed writing an attempt has been made to disguise the hand. This was done by writing backhanded and then afterwards trying to patch it up, although it was not very satisfactory."

Further along in his direct testimony Professor Ewell said that the postal card taken from Tucker's pocket was written by the same person who wrote the sales slips, introduced as specimens of Tucker's writing, for comparison, and the "J. L. Morton" exhibit. In conclusion he said:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the 'J. L. Morton' exhibit was written by the same person who wrote these sales slips."

WAS FIRST CERTAIN

Professor Ewell's direct testimony was given with apparent certainty and without hesitation. When Lawyer Vahey began the cross-examination he asked:

"Do you remember the address on the poison package in the Molineux case?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Do you remember the number of letters in it?"

"I do not remember."

"Well, were there more letters in that address than in this 'Morton' exhibit?"

"Yes."

"I read," said Mr. Vahey, impressively, "from an answer to a question that was asked you in the Molineux case: 'The poison address and the writings conceded to be Molineux's are not in the same hand. There is not sufficient writing on the poison package to say that they are in the same hand. There is not enough of the poison package address.' Did you make that answer?"

"I did," replied Professor Ewell.

"Why did you make it?" demanded the lawyer.

"Because I believed it to be true."

MORE IN MOLINEUX.

"Why if it was true in that case is it not true in this case?"

"Well, I don't remember. I don't—I don't see any consistency. There were more letters in the Molineux address."

"That's just it," declared Mr. Vahey, vigorously. "There were more letters in the poison address in the Molineux case, and you declared there was not sufficient to tell whether it was in a natural or

Continued on 2nd Page, 1st Column.

PILGRIM FORCED TO SEEK HAVEN

Fall River Liner With 300 on Board Driven Into New London By Storm.

BATTLE WITH ELEMENTS

Special to the Boston American.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 7.—After battling with the terrific storm and the impenetrable fog in Long Island sound for hours, the Fall River line steamer Pilgrim, bound from New York to Fall River with 300 passengers, put into New London harbor at 8:30 o'clock to-day to await better weather before proceeding on her trip.

From the time she left New York last evening until 1 o'clock this morning the Pilgrim held on her way. Then the storm became so severe and the fog so thick that her captain was afraid to go on, and anchored outside the harbor to wait for daylight. Even after day broke the fog was so heavy that he did not dare to proceed so he decided to run into the harbor.

As the storm showed no signs of letting up, Superintendent Elwell of the Lake Shore division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was ordered to prepare a special train to convey the Pilgrim's passengers to their destinations. A train of six cars was made up and left New London at 9:30 o'clock. The Pilgrim will remain at New London until it is considered safe for her to proceed.

Anchored in New London harbor are the Fall River line steamer City of Brockton and the Stonington line steamer Maine, both bound east. Captain Nash of the steamer Munnatawket, running between Fisher's Island and New London, reported the weather in the Sound as extremely rough and the fog so thick that navigation is hazardous. It said that a large steamer, thought to be one if the Joy line boats, is anchored in the Sound off North Hummock.

MILES DETAILED FOR THE STAFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt to-day issued an order upon the request of Governor Douglas of Massachusetts, detailing Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, to duty with the national guard of Massachusetts. General Miles is to act as Governor Douglas's chief of staff. He will receive the active pay of a lieutenant-general, $11,000.

MINE DISASTER DENIED.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Jan. 7.—The report of the mine disaster in the Yough shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal & Gas Company, near Irwin, was given out by a man who arrived in this city from Wilmerding. He said two hundred men were entombed, but was unable to give further information. The rumor was finally found to be untrue.

WOULD BAR CRIMINALS FROM OFFICE

Bill Introduced To-day in Legislature by Representative Thayer to This End.

PROVIDES 5-YEAR LIMIT

There was filed with the clerk of the Legislature to-day by Representative Thayer of Boston the petition of William J. Tyler and others for legislation to prevent any person from holding office who has served a criminal sentence within five years. The bill is a substitute for the one filed last week and which was declared to be unconstitutional. The bill provides that:

"No citizen of this Commonwealth shall be eligible as a candidate for any elective office, whether national, State or municipal, who in the five years preceding shall have served any criminal sentence, except imprisonment for contempt of court, in any county or city jail, House of Correction or State prison, unless pardoned on the express ground of innocence."

The second section of the bill amends the present election laws by providing that if any party nominates a person for office who has been imprisoned as aforesaid, said person shall be ineligible and his name shall not be printed on the official ballot.

EVA BOOTH IN BOSTON TO-DAY

Commander Eva Booth, who recently took charge of the Salvation Army work in the United States, being transferred from Canada, arrives in Boston to-day. Mass meetings will be held in the Majestic Theatre Sunday afternoon and evening, and a vast crowd will extend greetings to the commander. Miss Booth will stop at the Parker House.

SPEED TRIAL OFF MAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The navy department has decided to hold the speed trial of the armored cruiser Maryland over the new trial course off the coast of Maine on January 25.

RIVAL STATE GOVERNMENTS IN COLORADO

Both Adams and Peabody Will Be Sworn in With Divided Legislature and Courts.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—Colorado's Gubernatorial imbroglio grows more hopelessly complicated every hour and just now it seems as though two State Governors, one recognized by Democrats and the other by the Republicans, are inevitable. On Tuesday Alva Adams will be sworn in by the Democrats, and James H. Peabody at the same time will receive a certificate from a majority of the members of the Legislature.

A majority of the Senate will probably recognize Adams, and a majority of the House will be ranged under the Peabody banner.

The constitutional amendment enlarging the Supreme Court will take effect soon and each Governor will undoubtedly name two members. This will probably result in a divided court. Judges Streele and Gunter of the new court will recognize the Adams appointees, and Judges Campbell, Maxwell and Babbert will recognize the Peabody appointees.

With two State governments established and doing business, clashes cannot be avoided, but who has the power to step in and decide between the contending forces? The national government, possibly, but the lawyers are divided on this point.

Last night the Denver elections commission refused to turn the ballot boxes over to a committee named by the Peabody joint executive assembly.

"This thing will develop into a fight sooner or later, and we are ready now," said a prominent Democrat to-day. "The brazen manner in which the corporation agents who are directing Peabody's campaign are expending money among the legislators has created a pronounced scandal. It is openly charged that a fund of $100,000 was raised to induce four Republican Senators to return to the Peabody caucus."

APPOINTS JORDAN NEW MILK INSPECTOR

James O. Jordan, No. 60 Cushing avenue, Dorchester, has been appointed inspector of milk and vinegar, in place of Dr. Charles Harrington, who resigned a few weeks ago. Mr. Jordan has been chemist in this division of the Board of Health for twenty years. The salary is $3,000.

FEAR LIFEBOAT AND CREW LOST OFF CAPE

NORWEGIANS IN DARING OCEAN VOYAGE IN PERIL OFF RACE POINT.

Great anxiety is felt for the rudderless Norwegian lifeboat Uraedd, which has been on her way to this country from Norway for several weeks and which was sighted drifting helplessly past Race Point, near Provincetown, yesterday, only to be lost in the fog before anything could be done to aid those on board.

Early to-day the fog lifted enough to enable Captain Bickers and his men of the Wood End life saving station to get an observation across Provincetown harbor, but they could see no traces of the Uraedd, and it is feared that she has been carried out to sea.

She was sighted from the Race Point lighthouse and from Highland Light yesterday, and at that time was sailing a zig-zag course and pitching and rolling heavily. There were two small sails set on her, and it was evident that her crew was making a desperate effort to get into port. Passing Race Point the seas broke completely over the little craft and at times her keel showed as she rolled.

The three-masted schooner A. B. Emerson, from New York for Wickford, R. I., with 500 tons of coal, is ashore on Bonnety Point, between Narragansett Pier and Beaver Tail, according to dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN from Newport.

She is in an exposed position and is wedged in a heavy ice pack, which is driving her farther inshore. The Emerson was caught in a heavy southeast gale last night and the ice that surrounded her made her unmanageable. The gale was the worst that Newport has experienced in many years, the wind attaining a velocity of eighty miles an hour and being accompanied by fog and torrents of rain.

After the Emerson struck on the sandy bottom Captain Maxwell and his crew tried to free her by working her sails, but could make no headway.

Captain Maxwell went ashore at Saunderstown to-day and asked for assistance. He said that his vessel was in a dangerous position and that a large portion of her

Continued on 3d Page, 6th Column.

WANT RICH WOMAN TAKEN FOR CONTEMPT

Charging that Miss Della C. Phelps, a wealthy woman, who lives at the Adams House, has seriously interfered with their business and in so doing has directly violated an order of the Superior Court, the Herendeen Manufacturing Company asked Judge Richardson to punish her for contempt.

The company alleged that she had failed to supply any means of heating the rooms, had chained up the doors and had pounded on the radiators to such an extent that conversation was impossible.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIP AT HAVANA

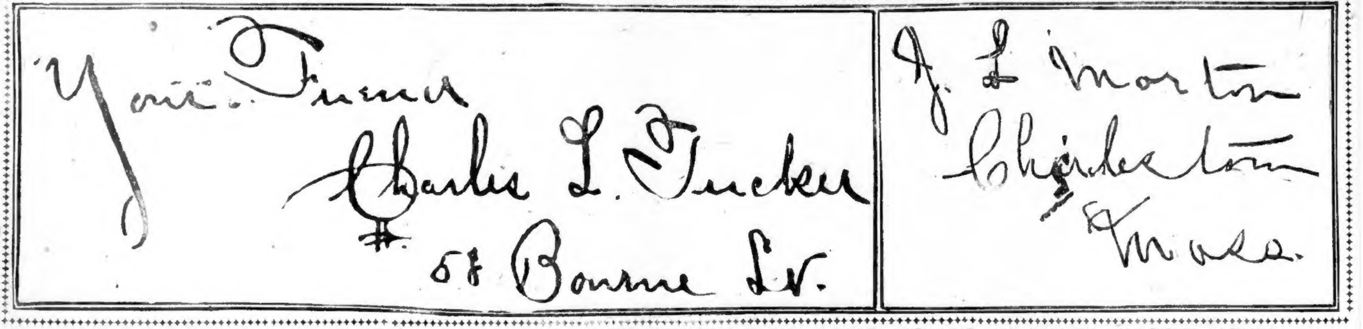
Special Cable to Boston American.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 7.—The steamship Dora, from Colon, Panama, and Po Limon, Costa Rica, to Vera Cruz, Mex arrived on Wednesday with 800 passen of whom 200 were listed for Cuba.

There was no physician aboard three of the Cuban passengers, o and two women, were ill, as inve showed, with yellow fever.

The vessel was placed in qua the patients were transferred proof ambulances to the hospital. The man died ye

"MY SON, INNOCENT, IS CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL"---MRS. TUCKER



Your Friend
Charles L. Tucker
58 Bourne St.

J. L. Morton
Charlestown
Mass.

TUCKER'S ALLEGED WRITING COMPARED WITH ADDRESS ON CARD FOUND IN MABEL PAGE'S ROOM.

Mother of Accused Slayer of Mabel Page Tells the Boston American Her Son Has No Fear.

By Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker,

Mother of Charles L. Tucker.

Written Exclusively for the Boston American.

AFTER to-day's proceedings I feel brighter and more cheerful than I have for almost a week.

Everything seems to be going along so smoothly and expeditiously.

I would like to have heard Harold Page's testimony. Everyone who was in the courtroom tells me that he told such a straightforward, honest story, and that he was so conscientious about his answers.

It must have been hard for him to have to go into the details of his sister's horrible death.

Oh, it is hard for all of us, but what comes to us we must endure, and I notice that we usually have the strength given us to bear our burdens.

Feels It All Deeply.

Each day brings a fresh supply of courage and endurance.

At least I find it is so with us, and I suppose it is so with the Page family.

I suppose that the expert testimony will take a long time, and yet I suppose it is necessary.

Well, there is one thing to be thankful for, and that is that the expert handwriting testimony cannot be as horrible and gruesome as was the testimony of the medical experts.

It was awful to have that poor dead girl's clothes shown in court.

I am so glad that Mr. Page did not have to remain. And I am glad none of us had to see it.

Why anybody should come to this courtroom out of idle curiosity is more than I can possibly understand. If they were only obliged to be here once they would never want to come again.

I can never pass a jail without a shudder or a courthouse without a feeling of horror.

Her Courage and Endurance.

People have told me since the trial began that as soon as it is over that I will forget it. Those people can have little conception of what I feel or of how every scene and every incident and every word has sunk into my mind.

Of course I see Louis every day and have a talk with him. Someone said that he looked ill. He is not.

On the contrary, he is no more nervous than when the trial started.

He shares our confidence regarding the outcome.

He knows he is innocent, and so does each and every member of his family.

But it is an awful thing, even so.

I can't see what any of us has ever done that this sorrow should rest upon us. We have always been such a devoted, happy family, and I have been so devoted to my two boys.

Walter is such a comfort to both his father and me. He is doing everything he can to make these trying days easier.

Each noon he goes out and gets our luncheon for us, bringing it to one of the ante-rooms, so that we do not have to endure all the curious stares of the crowds. That is a comfort to us, indeed, for it is not pleasant to be pointed at as a curiosity.

TUCKER DEFENCE CROSS-EXAMINES

Continued From First Page.

disguised handwriting. How do you attempt to say there is sufficient in this 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?"

"Well, I haven't said there was sufficient. I haven't said anything of the kind," said the witness.

Judge Sherman was obliged to suppress disorder in the court, due to audible laughter. Mr. Vahey resumed:

NOT ENOUGH OF IT.

"Do you say now, Professor Ewell, that there is enough writing on the 'J. L. Morton' exhibit for you to determine whether the back-hand writing was the natural or disguised writing of the person who wrote it?"

"I don't know—I can't say," admitted the expert. "There is not enough of the writing to determine whether the habits of the person who wrote it was backhand or forward."

Tucker listened eagerly to the cross-examination of the expert witness. He watched the result of each question, waiting almost breathlessly for the answer. Occasionally he smiled at the two deputy sheriffs who guarded him.

There was a crowd in the court room, the majority being women. All the seats in the room were occupied, and many were turned away.

EXPERTS COMPARE TWO HANDWRITINGS

When Professor Ewell resumed the stand to-day District Attorney Sanderson on the direct examination asked:

"Are tests of handwriting more accurate when the writing is in ink than with pencil?" "More favorable results can be obtained."

"Are the results more accurate when you have a lot of disputed writing?" "Yes."

"Is your opinion more established when you have a large amount of standards of writing to judge from?" "It is."

"How many specimens of Tucker's writing have you examined?" "One hundred and thirteen."

"Please proceed with the method that [illegible] employed in your work and give the [illegible] your reasons for your conclusions, as [illegible] reasons against them. If you have [illegible]any." "I should like in the beginning [illegible] what I mean by the word 'habit.' [illegible] I mean a person's customary or [illegible] of doing a thing. However, [illegible] be three or four ways of a per- [illegible] By the word 'feature' I mean [illegible] characteristics, but not occur- [illegible] to indicate habit. I want [illegible] to the probability of the truth of our conclusions that they may be so strong as to amount to a moral certainty. That will depend upon the number of characteristics found and the amount of material. In this case I have taken the writing in its natural order of characteristics and have begun with the letter 'J' in the disputed writing."

JURY SEES WRITING.

This referred to the J in the "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.,' on the slip of paper found in Mabel Page's room. Photographs of this address, together with similar characteristics found in writing admitted as Tucker's were passed to the jury so that they might follow the expert's testimony.

In explaining the letter J the witness said that there were forty-three of type No. 1 on the sales slip. He also thought that if the person who wrote the sales slip was the same person who wrote the Morton note, the J No. 1 was the style of letter used.

"I found three types of J's in the 113 standards," said Professor Ewell. Of the first type there were forty-three and fourteen of the other two. The first characteristic runs through all of the admited writing of Tucker. These J's were made with what might be called a generous movement; that is, they started at the beginning and went to the finish without a stop.

"Most of them are straight up and down. I think that in this disputed writing an attempt has been made to disguise the hand."

"How?" asked District-Attorney Sanderson.

"By writing back handed and then afterwards trying to patch it up, although it was not very satisfactory."

LEANS TO THE LEFT.

"The first J leans about thirty degrees to the left, and I have found that that is the most common method employed by a person who wishes to disguise his hand. In the J of the disputed writing an attempt has been made to fix it up after the letter was written and to make the disguise more effective. To do this the writer added a loop at the top of the letter. I find this loop a characteristic of all the standards that I have examined."

The letter L was then discussed by Expert Ewell.

"I find in the standard three types of this letter," said Mr. Ewell. "One of the L's is more rounded, while another is rather angular. In No. 3, the letter is especially rounded with well-rounded loop at both beginning and ending of the letter. I find, however, only one sample of type 3, eleven samples of type 2 and twenty-nine of type 1, which is the angular one. That is, there are nearly three to one of the angular one, and if this same person wrote the 'J. L. Morton' note and the sales slip, I should say that this was the type of letter used."

AS TO LETTER "M."

"Taking the capital letter M in Morton and Massachusetts, I find in the standard a large number of M's."

The witness drew on the blackboard three illustrations of the letter M. One has a large loop at the beginning with the first part M like a fishhook. Number 2 was more round and the last one very sharp in the upper part and all the other loops were small and round.

Taking the abbreviation "Mass." in the Morton note, Dr. Ewell called the attention of the jury to a peculiar mark like a flourish appearing over the top at the beginning. This peculiarity he had found repeatedly on the sales slip.

On some of the photographs of the slip the mark was so faint that the originals of the sales slips had to be produced and exhibited to the jury.

"It is a characteristic," said the witness, "but not a characteristic of much weight, standing by itself. But in connection with the others it is important.

LEFT THE "A" OPEN.

"As regards letter 'A,' an almost universal habit of the writer of the standards (sales slips) was to leave the small letter 'a' open at the top and run the first two strokes together. This is true in the case of the Morton note.

"The double 's' at the end of the abbreviation consisted in each instance, on the standards, of one large and one small letter, and in every single instance in the disputed writing the end 's' terminates with a short horizontal stroke." You will note these characteristics in the Morton note."

Tucker was unusually cool as he sat in the cage to-day. For the first time since the trial opened he apparently found it impossible to follow the testimony of the witness understandingly. He sat back in his chair, composed his arms and calmly glanced to the right and left, to see if he recognized anyone in the audience.

JURY STUDIED WRITING.

The jury had photographs of the writing which was being discussed by the witness, and they made use of them freely. They discussed in whispers the statements of the witness, referred to the photographs by pointing with their fingers, and to all appearances were able to understand the technical testimony.

Two interested men in the courtroom were Messrs. Kinsley and Carvalho the noted experts from New York. They will be called also as witnesses by the State. Soon after they entered the room Mr. Hay, an expert from Washington, who will be called by the defence, shook hands and chatted pleasantly with them for a few minutes.

"In all of the standards that I have examined I only found the word Charlestown once. In Tucker's writing I have found a most peculiar small 'h.' I have found it everywhere in the writing. The staff of the letter 'h,' instead of being straight, as it should be, is curved considerably to the left. When you come to the small 'r' I find that he has peculiarities in making these letters. He made them two ways, and they resemble somewhat the letter 'i' without the dot."

"Coming to the capital letter 'C,'" said Mr. Ewell, "I find two general types in the writing of Mr. Tucker. The first type is the usual capital letter, and the second is the capital made like the small letter. The writer has an almost invariable habit of using these two types. In the abbreviation 'Co.' for company, he has used the small letter style fifty-two times, while he has only used the other style nine times. I find in all the standards that Tucker has used the ordinary capital 'C' 138 times and the enlarged small letter 125 times.

LETTERS SIMILAR.

"I expected to find in the disputed 'J. L. Morton' note a 'C' like the first style and I do find it. In the disputed note the 'c' is made very awkwardly. It was an apparent attempt to disguise it, but it has the same characteristics that I find in the admitted writing of Tucker. The initial stroke of the disputed 'C' is not characteristic of Tucker's writing, but is suggestive, or perhaps that word is too strong."

This was an admission upon the part of the State's witness that he could not find characteristics in the handwriting of Tucker that conformed to the initial stroke of the letter "C" in Charlestown on the disputed note.

SIMILARITY IN THE "L."

The witness said that the small "l" on the sales slip is of the same character as the one in Charlestown.

"In the letter 's' you have a most striking character," said the witness. "The writer has a habit of separating this letter 's' from the following letter."

The witness showed as example the word "Boston" and "Boylston," using the photographs of the sales slips as demonstrations. In these two words where the letter "t" follows the "s" there is a loop, and a larger space is left between these letters and others in the same word.

"In each case there was a desire on the part of the writer," the witness said, "to separate the letter "s" from the following letter by a long loop."

This is a characteristic of Tucker's handwriting which has never been brought out.

Expert Ewell did not make any special reference to the last four letters in the word Charlestown, although he said there was a certain peculiarity about the letters "o" and "wn." The former, he said, very much resembled a "v," while the latter looked very much like a double "n."

CROSSING OF THE "T."

"Taking the word 'Morton,'" said the witness, "the crossing of the 't' is peculiar. The writer of these sales slips (holding up several photographs of sales slips which Tucker is alleged to have written while at Thorp & Martin's) has a fairly fixed habit of crossing his 't's,' either beginning next to the down stroke of the letter or at the right of it. In very few instances do I find that the 't' has been crossed through the upper part of the letter."

By this the expert referred to the fact that in the "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," note the line which usually crosses the body of the "t" was somewhat to the side. He had also found this same characteristic in the sales slips which it is said Tucker wrote.

"But the characteristics to which I wish to call your attention is that the line crossing the 't' begins either at the down stroke of the letter or on the right of it. I have found a number of instances of it, and find that 136 times the letter is as I have described, and does not cross."

In closing his examination of the witness, District Attorney Sanderson asked:

POSTIVE IN OPINION.

"Is there anything else you can say with reference to this handwriting?" "I have not the slightest doubt that the 'J. L. Morton' note was written by the same person who wrote these sales slips."

When Tucker heard this his face reddened somewhat and he shifted about in his chair, eyeing the witness critically. He did not appear to be nervous; he seemed to be extremely interested in what the witness had said.

The postal card alleged to have been found in Tucker's coat was shown to the witness. He said he had seen it before and examined it.

"In your opinion is the writing on that postal card in the same hand as the writing on the standards?" asked the district attorney. "I have no doubt it was written by the same person."

Witness explained that he was referring to only one side of the postal card.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Attorney Vahey began cross-examination of the handwriting expert.

"You think this handwriting was disguised in the Morton note?" "I think there was an attempt at it."

"A successful attempt?" "No, a very unsuccessful attempt."

"Is it the disguised writing or natural writing of the writer?" "I should say it was both."

"That is, it is both natural and disguised?" "No, I mean that characteristics of both are found."

"Then you mean it is partly disguised and partly natural?" "I mean there are elements of disguised writing and elements of natural."

"What are the elements of the disguised writing?" "Back-hand writing, the retracing of letters and patching of the letter 'o.'"

"Do you think there are enough letters in that Morton signature to determine whether the back hand is customary or assumed?" "I think it is assumed, for the reason that most of the writing lapses to the right. For instance, the 'ton' in 'Morton.'"

"Is it visible to the naked eye?" "I am sure it is, because I measured it."

WITNESS WAS NERVOUS.

The witness was apparently nervous. He fidgeted and gave his answers in a loud voice, while his face flushed.

"Is it visible to the naked eye?" repeated Mr. Vahey. "It is."

"But you say the change to the right, if any, is very slight?" "Yes, it is slight, but it is measurable."

"Will you say it is extremely slight?" "No, I will not say it is extremely slight."

"How about the word 'Charlestown'?" "Part of the word is inclined to the right."

"And the word 'Mass.'?" "The 'M' is backhand, and the final 's' is inclined to the right."

"How about the other 's'?" "That is also inclined to the right."

"Is there enough of the writing, enough letters, in the 'Charles L. Morton' note to indicate to you that the backhand writing there shown is not natural?" "Yes, I think so."

"And you have pointed out all that there are?" "Yes, but there is a tendency against which the writer appears to be unable to combat."

"Isn't the amount of writing a great help in determining whether back hand or not?" "Yes."

AS TO QUANTITY.

"And the more you have the more you are able to determine accurately?" "Yes."

"And in this case you have very little?" "There is not much."

"In any of the cases in which you have heretofore testified has there been such a small quantity of writing?" "Oh, yes."

"Which one?" "The indorsement of the S. J. Kennedy note in the Kennedy case."

"Aything else in that case?" "Yes, the writing in the body of the check; but the principal stress was on the indorsement."

"But the disputed writing was all there?" "Yes."

"So that there was very much more there than you have here?" "Yes, there was more, but not very much more."

"How many more letters were there in the Kennedy case?" "I don't know."

Attorney-General Parker raised an objection. He said:

"I object to any reference to the issues of any other court except to prove that the witness has made statements inconsistent with his statements here."

OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

Attorney Vahey: "I don't intend to go into a discussion and will not refer to any case except where I am to offer evidence."

Mr. Parker: "I object."

Judge Sherman: "That is trying a collateral issue and cannot be allowed."

Mr. Vahey: "I am endeavoring to prove that the witness testified different in other cases."

Judge Sherman: "That can be determined without going into the case."

Mr. Vahey continued the cross-examination.

"Why do you think that an attempt was made to disguise the writing on the 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?" "Because of a tendency in some of the letters to turn to the right."

"How many letters do you find in the J. L. Morton exhibit that turn to the right?" "Well, take the 'ton' in 'Morton.'"

"Do you claim that they turn to the right?" "Yes."

"Do you find any other letters?" "Yes, the two 'ss's' in 'Mass.'"

IN MOLINEUX CASE.

"Do you remember the address on the poison package in the Molineux case?" "Yes."

"Do you remember the number of letters in it?" "I do not remember."

"Well, were there more letters in that address than there are in this 'Morton' exhibit?" "Yes."

"I read from an answer to a question that was asked you in the Molineux case 'The poison address and the writings conceded to be Molineux's are not in the same hand. There is not sufficient writing on the poison package to say that they are in the same hand. There is not enough of the poison package address.' Did you make that answer?" "I did."

"Why did you make it?" "Because I believed it was true."

"Why, if it was true in that case, is it not true in this?" "Well, I don't remember. I don't—I don't see any consistency. There were more letters in the Molineux address."

"Yes, that is just it," said Mr. Vahey emphatically. "There were more letters in the poison address in the Molineux case, and you declared there was not sufficient to tell whether it was in the natural or disguised handwriting of the person. How do you attempt to say that there is sufficient in this 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?" "Well, I haven't said there was sufficient, I haven't said anything of the kind."

CHANGED TESTIMONY.

In the beginning of his testimony Mr. Ewell declared that there was an apparent attempt to disguise the writing in the 'J. L. Morton' note. He said that this attempt had not been successful. He gave his reason for believing that there was an attempt to disguise it. He changed his testimony, however, upon Mr. Vahey's cross-examination, declaring that he had never said that there was enough of the address to allow him to conclude as to whether or not it was disguised.

"Do you say, now, Professor Ewell, that there is enough writing on the 'J. L. Morton' note for you to determine whether the backhand writing was the natual or disguised writing of the person who wrote it?" "I don't know—I can't say. There is not enough of the writing to determine whether the habits of the person who wrote it was backhanded or forward."

The cross-examination by Mr. Vahey was more spirited than any of his former cross-examinations in the case. At one time the replies of the witness caused an audible laugh upon the part of the spectators who had been admitted within the railing of the courtroom. This called for a sharp reproof on the part of Judge Sherman who said:

REPROVED BY COURT.

"Gentlemen who are sitting within the railing in this court and who have been allowed the courtesy of the courtroom must not manifest any feeling in this case."

After an adjournment of about five minutes during which there was a consultation of counsel, Expert Ewell took the stand and Mr. Vahey resumed his cross-examination.

"I understood you to say the illustration you consider the most important was the variation of the 'J. L. Morton' signature as to whether the person who wrote it was backhanded?" "I never said that," explained the witness. "What I said is this: That the variation in the handwriting and the uncertainty is what led me to think the original was not backhanded."

"And the variation was the extra stroke in front of the 'J'?" "Yes. I regard it as the uncertainty."

"Now, with reference to these letters, which should you say were changed somewhat? Did you say that there was an attempt to disguise that?" "It occurred to me that that was the reason."

CHARACTERISTIC OF "J."

"And you say that the attempt to disguise it was unsuccessful because the disguise was another characteristic of the 'J'?" "So it appeared to me."

"And the same thing was characteristic of the 'L'?" "That is correct."

"And you can say the same thing with reference to the 'C'?" "No; I think there was an attempt to make another type of the 'C.'"

"So that if that mark was on the paper before the note was written the significance of that 'M' would be lost?" "Yes."

"Do you think that the mark was voluntary?" "I think that it was voluntary, perhaps for the purpose of disguising."

"I understood you to say that you could determine more accurately concerning pen than pencil writing?" "Yes, because you have the spreading of the pen and the shading which indicates how the pen is held."

"And you would be very much more certain where you had pen than pencil writing?" "Probably, yes."

TAKES ALL SAMPLES.

"In going through the standards of a person's handwriting in order to obtain a person's actual handwriting, which samples do you finally take?" "I take them all."

"Which of the many habits do you take as your comparison?" "Well, to arrive at any conclusion at all it must be by those that predominate."

"I understand you also to say that one or two marks would not suggest a form of habit?" "No."

"You pay more attention to the habits?" "Yes."

"Do you regard characteristics in handwriting the same way you regard habits?" "Yes, in a modified sense. Characteristics are the evidences of habits."

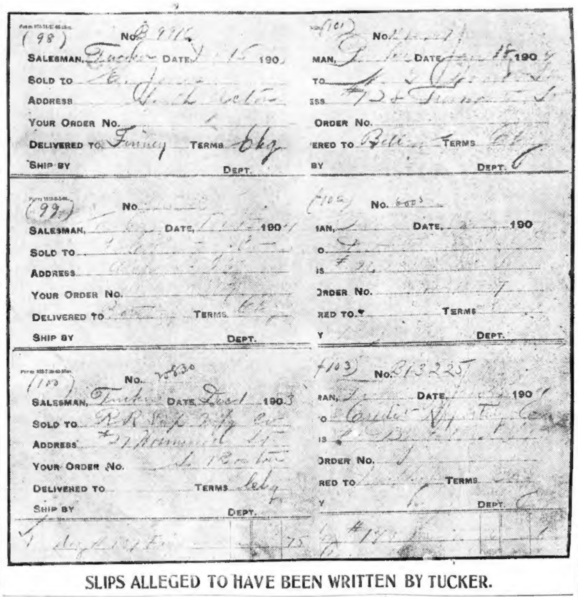
"Do you regard characteristics as much as you do habits?" "I think they both go together."

"And in arriving at your opinion you say that the probability depends upon the amount of characteristics and their frequency?" "Yes."

DISGUISE CAPITALS.

"How many ways are there of making

Continued on Page 3.



(98) No. 9916
SALESMAN Tucker DATE 190
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
YOUR ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

(101) No.
SALESMAN DATE 190
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

(99) No.
SALESMAN DATE 190
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
YOUR ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

(102) No.
SALESMAN DATE 190
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

(100) No.
SALESMAN Tucker DATE 1903
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
YOUR ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

(103) No.
SALESMAN DATE 190
SOLD TO
ADDRESS
ORDER NO.
DELIVERED TO TERMS
SHIP BY DEPT.

SLIPS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY TUCKER.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

United Cigar Stores
Retail System
means
Absolute Protection
against Substitution

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
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CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HEADACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY
Got a constant headache? Ten chances to one the secret of your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure.
Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is for heart, stomach and nerves. 38
Sold by Wm. H. Knight, 37 Court St.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2356 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

ATTACKS EXPERT EVIDENCE ON ALLEGED TUCKER HANDWRITING

EWELL TELLS OF SIMILARITY HE HAS FOUND

Vahey Brought Out Evidence He Gave at Molineux Trial in New York.

HOW THE WRITINGS DIFFER

Continued from Page 2.

a capital 'J'?" "I don't know."

"In disguising handwriting is the tendency to disguise the capitals rather than the small letters?" "Yes, as a general thing."

"And the person has more difficulty in disguising the small letters?" "I think that is probably true, but you cannot lay down any universal law."

Mr. Vahey called the witness's attention to a capital "J" on one of the sales slips.

"Is there any similarity between that and the 'J' in the 'Morton' signature?" he asked. "It is not the same exactly, but it has the same inclination."

Witness agreed that a letter "L" pointed out to him on one of the slips was not exactly like the "L" in the "Morton" signature, but insisted that it had what he called the same characteristics. Mr. Vahey had the witness point out other dissimilarities between letters on the sales slips alleged to have been written by Tucker and the "Morton" signature.

THROUGH MICROSCOPE.

"Does not the last part of the 'M' in the standard fall away more than in the 'Morton' signature?" Dr. Ewell examined both exhibits closely, thought a few minutes, and then answered: "Yes, it falls away more."

Mr. Vahey also looked through the microscope. He passed it to the witness, who would from time to time examine the exhibit and pass it back again. This occurred a great many times, and while the jury and the court looked on Mr. Vahey and Dr. Ewell made microscopic examinations, the former asking questions and the latter answering them.

"Don't you see that space?" Mr. Vahey would ask. Taking the microscope, Dr. Ewell would reply: "Do you mean between the two points?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Vahey. "Oh, yes," agreed Dr. Ewell.

In the midst of the conversation Dr. Ewell, whose face was flushed, asked one of the court officers for a glass of water.

NO STRONG DIFFERENCE.

"I call attention to the 'Mr.' in exhibit 22. Do you see any difference between that and the 'M' in Massachusetts?" "Yes, I see some, but it is not strong."

"You say that you did not find the word 'Charlestown' but once in the one hundred and fifteen sales slips?" "Such is my recollection."

"And that was in Exhibit 24?" "Yes."

"Now I want you to point out to the jury the difference between the word 'Charlestown' in exhibit No. 24 and the word 'Charlestown' in the 'Morton' note?" "The 'C' and 'h' are the same type, but in the admitted writing they are better formed. The 'a' is more inclined. The 'r' is more like an 'i.' The 'l' has a closed loop. I see no difference in the 'e.' The 's' is more irregularly formed and more closed. The angle to the 't' is different. The 'o' is a little more nearly closed at the top. The 'nw' look like two 'n's.' The 't' is crossed directly and the cross is not after the letter as it is in the 'Morton' note."

In the 113 exhibits admitted as samples of Tucker's writing, the word 'Charlestown' was only found once, and in that word the expert admitted that every letter, except one, was appreciably different from the letters that formed the word 'Charlestown' in the disputed Morton note.

NEARLY ALWAYS JOINED.

"When you find the letters 'Ch' together in the sales slips, are they not nearly always joined?" "They are."

"Isn't it usual that they are?" "Yes."

"They are joined together more often than they are separated?" "Yes, and that forms a habit, but is not a universal habit."

This point was brought out to show that Tucker, in writing the sales slips, nearly always joined the "C" and "h." In the "Morton" note the "C" and "h" in the word "Charlestown" are not joined.

"In the word 'Charlestown' in exhibit 24 the 'C' is above the base line, is it not?" "It is."

"In the 'Morton' note the 'C' in 'Charlestown' is considerably below the base line, is it not?" "Well, it is below what would be the base line if there were one there."

"Did you say that the 'h' in the word 'Charlestown' of the 'Morton' note was unusual?" "Well, it strikes me so."

In the word "Charlestown" in the Morton note the witness had pointed out that there was an unusual space between the "s" and "t." He said he had found this characteristic in the sales slips written by Tucker. Mr. Vahey, however, had the witness admit that there were a great many instances in the sales slips where "s" and "t" came together and there was no abnormal space between them.

PICTORIAL EFFECT.

"Are you more influenced on arriving at a decision by the general pictorial effects of handwriting?" "Well, that is one thing to take into consideration. It is, and it is not."

"In the first 107 slips of the Thorp & Martin standards you have examined do you know how often the double loop 'C' has occurred?" "No, but many are similar."

"Do you find any two slips that are exactly alike?" "I did not test them for that purpose and don't know whether or not."

"Do you place very much dependence on the breaks between the letters?" "I do not."

"Have you compared the Morton signature with anybody else's writing. " Or have you compared it simply with samples of the defendant's writing?" "I have compared it simply with the defendant's writing."

"Then do you often find breaks?" "Not many."

"Did you find in the standards of handwriting that have been submitted to you that the loop on the top of the "r," as a general rule, is faint?" "No, not as a general rule."

GENERALLY UNIFORM.

"You got the impression from the writing that has been submitted to you that the four letters are generally uniform?" "Yes, that is my recollection."

"Have you examined sufficient handwriting of other people to know whether the capital letter 'C' is usually written below the straight line?" "You will find differences. Every case depends upon its own fact."

"Is there likely to be any peculiar difference when a person becomes used to writing on manifold?" "That is a subject which I have never investigated."

"In those cases where a person writes on manifold would it not be necessary to bear down harder than at other times?" "Yes, I suppose so."

"Would not that have a tendency to make a person bear down harder on a pencil?"

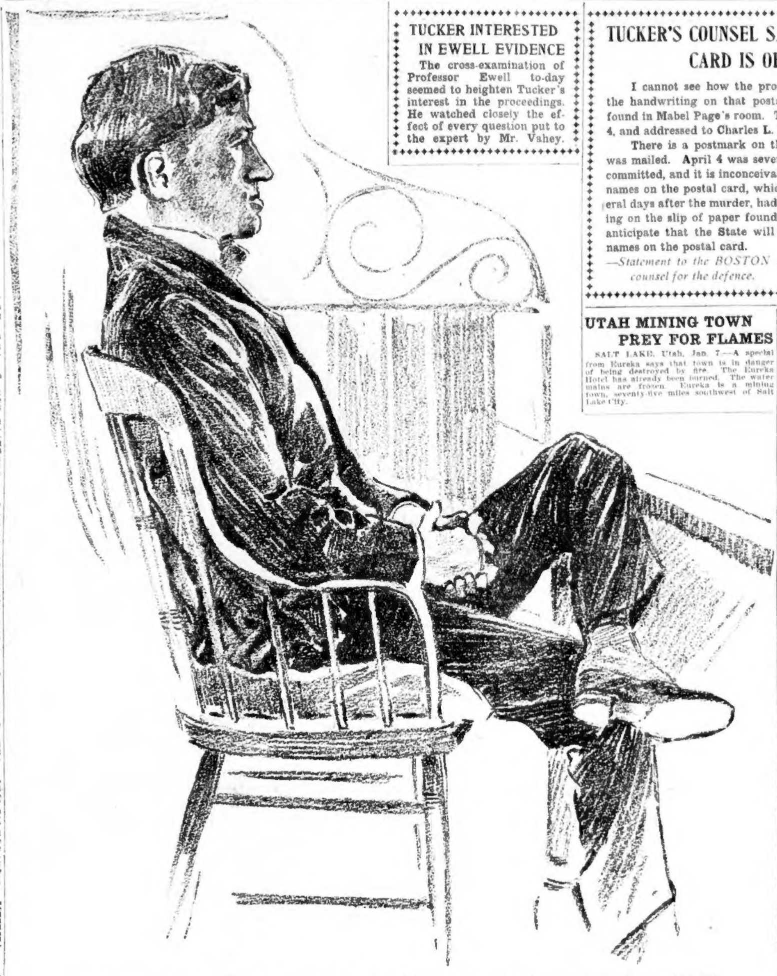
The witness said that, as he had never investigated this phase of the writing question, he could not give a direct answer. But he thought that perhaps it would have a tendency to do that."

ADJOURN TILL MONDAY.

Judge Sherman stopped the cross-examination here and called for adjournment until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Addressing Sheriff Fairbairn, the Judge asked him to pay particular attention to the needs of the jury over the Sabbath.

He said that anything that could be done for them should be done, and that if they requested they should be taken carriage riding or car riding. He laid especial stress upon the fact, however, that the sheriff should use great care to see that nothing happened to them over Sunday, and that if they did go carriage riding they should be kept very warm, and precaution taken against their catching cold or becoming ill.



LIFE STUDY OF CHARLES L. TUCKER IN THE COURT CAGE AT EAST CAMBRIDGE.

Drawn from life by Artist L. W. Burgess expressly for the BOSTON AME RICAN.

After the First Few Days' Nervousness Tucker Has Settled Down to This Position, in Wh'ch He Listens Intently and Seldom Moves—Simply the Muscles of His Face and Hands Showing His Uneasiness.

TUCKER INTERESTED IN EWELL EVIDENCE

The cross-examination of Professor Ewell to-day seemed to heighten Tucker's interest in the proceedings. He watched closely the effect of every question put to the expert by Mr. Vahey.

TUCKER'S COUNSEL SAYS POSTAL CARD IS OF NO VALUE IN COURT

I cannot see how the prosecution can possibly connect the handwriting on that postal card with the Morton note found in Mabel Page's room. The postal was written on April 4, and addressed to Charles L. Tucker.

There is a postmark on the postal card to show that it was mailed. April 4 was several days after the murder was committed, and it is inconceivable on our part to see how the names on the postal card, which were not written until several days after the murder, had anything to do with the writing on the slip of paper found in the room, because we do not anticipate that the State will claim that Tucker wrote the names on the postal card.

—Statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN by a member of counsel for the defence.

TUCKER'S INTEREST ROUSED BY HAROLD

By Eleanor Ames.

Charles Louis Tucker manifested more interest during the early part of yesterday afternoon, when Harold Page, the brother of the murdered girl, was giving his testimony, than at any previous time since the beginning of his trial. At first he regarded the witness with the same indifferent calm which has characterized his attitude even under the most trying circumstances, but as the story of the two boys' friendship was brought out he began to take more notice. He leaned forward and rested his elbows on the railing and his cheek in his hand, changing this position for one with his arms folded and his head very erect.

Once or twice he opened his mouth as though he would speak.

His eyes were brilliant and his face eager.

Everyone was watching him and his guardian officers were looking intently at him.

It was soon evident that he wanted to communicate with one of his counsel.

Mr. Innes leaned close to him and talked to him very earnestly for several seconds.

Then Mr. Innes took a seat directly in front of the cage, and later they had another consultation.

At no time was there any worriment on Tucker's face. It was simply most intense interest.

WATCHED WITNESS CLOSELY.

As soon as he had talked with his counsel he settled back and watched Harold Page closely, turning his head slightly that he might the better hear every word that was said.

When the witness had finished and stepped down from the stand, he did not change his position, and as Young Page passed him there was not even the slightest sign of recognition of his presence.

During the recess which followed Tucker stood up, straightened himself, smiled cheerfully at his guards, who in turn smiled back and spoke pleasantly to him, one of them giving him a glass of water, which he drank while standing.

Then he had another chat with his counsel before resuming his seat.

At the beginning of the afternoon I thought that he looked paler than usual and tired and listless.

His expression disappeared as he grew interested and the two bright red spots glowing on his cheeks showed that he was more excited than was apparent by his exterior calm.

HAROLD PAGE EARNEST.

Harold Page made a most deliberate witness and not one of his answers could be called impulsive.

He is slightly larger than the defendant and I should think a little his senior. He has a smooth face, and a colorless skin. His hair is very black and so are his eyes and he wrinkles his forehead when thinking or talking.

He is very slow in his speech and apparently equally so in thought.

But he is as honest and sincere and earnest as he is slow.

There was a long silence between nearly every question put to him and his answers whether in the direct or cross-examination.

Meanwhile he was evidently thinking carefully. He had a trick of rubbing his chin with his hand when thinking and he emphasized many of his remarks by gestures, using frequently both hands.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH TUCKER.

Te story of his acquaintance with Charles Tucker was simply a tale of casual friendship such as might exist between any two young fellows of about the same age, working in the same place and living not far apart. They saw each other frequently at the South Terminal Station, where Harold Page is a clerk and where Charles Tucker was once an elevator boy.

When young Page was telling of his meeting Tucker on the train the day after his sister's funeral, and also the day after Tucker had been examined as a suspect, the defendant showed no especial interest, nor did the brother of the murdered girl show any resentment or anger in voice, words or attitude.

TIRED, NERVOUS MOTHERS
Comforted by a cup of Ginger Tea made from the genuine Sanford's. Nothing better.

GOOD CONCERTS AT SOMERSET

Beginning to-morrow night a series of high class Sunday night concerts will be given at the Hotel Somerset throughout the season, Alfred S. Ameer, manager of the hotel announces. Carl Behr, one of the best known of Boston's musicians, and his excellent orchestra will furnish the instrumental portion of the concerts.

To-morrow night Miss Sarah Belle Huff, contralto, will sing, and a concert of the utmost charm is assured. Miss Huff's selections will include an aria by Mercadante and folk songs. Mr. Behr will play several zither solos.

SEEK SUSPECT ON STEAMSHIP

Chief of Police Brammage and Patrolman Buckland, of Thompsonville, Ct., arrived at the Hoosac Tunnel Docks in Charlestown just before the sailing of the White Star Line steamship Canopic today and searched the steerage for Frank Sheerle, a laborer, of Somers, Ct., who is wanted on the charge of killing Mrs. Stephen Kulas, at that place.

The officers suspected that Sheerle would attempt to escape to some European port on a ship sailing from Boston.

Several bank books and $100 in money were stolen from the Kulas home.

No one answering the description of the man wanted was found on board the Canopic. Sheerle is, however, believed to have come this way, and the Connecticut officers have asked the assistance of Boston detectives.

SULTAN'S TROOPS MET WITH 400 LOSS

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 7.—The pretender defeated the Sultan's troops in a pitched battle near Ujda to-day. The Sultan's troops fell into an ambuscade and were routed, losing 400 killed and wounded.

UTAH MINING TOWN PREY FOR FLAMES

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 7.—A special from Eureka says that town is in danger of being destroyed by fire. The Eureka Hotel has already been burned. The water mains are frozen. Eureka is a mining town, seventy-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

GREAT STORM WORKS HAVOC ALONG COAST

Continued From First Page.

cargo would have to be lightered before she could be floated.

Captain Kenyon, of the Price's Neck Life-saving Station, reported to-day in Newport that a four-masted schooner had been driven in towards Beaver Tail and had been forced to anchor. She was lying in an exposed position, and Captain Kenyon feared that she would be driven ashore.

Every vessel that tried to leave Newport last night was forced to put back. All shipping in port has been notified not to leave, as a heavy northeast gale, accompanied by snow, is due to-night.

The storm, which is rain in some sections and snow in others, is holding southern and central New England and Eastern New York in its grip. Dispatches from Woods Hole state that a terrific tempest passed over that place, the wind attaining a velocity of ninety miles an hour, and accompanied by fog and torrents of rain. There was a record tide, every wharf being flooded and everything moveable swept away.

No damage to shipping has been reported as yet, but the fog is so thick that it is impossible to tell whether or not any vessels are in distress offshore.

Four trains on the Harlem Railroad have been stalled in the snow at Boston corners, about 100 miles north of New York City, since yesterday, according to dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN from White Plains. All the passengers were obliged to sleep in the coaches last night.

The snow in the cuts drifted to a depth of eighteen to twenty feet and a snow plough that was started to help the stalled trains was stalled itself from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 3 o'clock this morning. All wires are down and the train dispatchers cannot tell the exact location of the trains. As far as can be leared there is no abatement of the blizzard around Boston Corners and none of the railroad officials will venture a guess as to when the trains will get through.

Dispatches from New York city state that Captain Haley, of the tug Muriel, arrived at Sandy Hook to-day with the barge Annie in tow, and reported that last night he had lost the barge Daisy, with four men on board, about five miles off Sea Girt, N. J. He could do nothing to aid them, as he was afraid of losing the Annie also. The Daisy has 1,800 tons of coal on board.

At 1 o'clock the life-savers of Monmouth eBach and Long Branch life saving stations had their attention drawn to a yawl containing several men, supposed to belong to the Daisy. The yawl was heading for the beach, and as a landing in the high surf was very dangerous, the life savers warned them off, at the same time holding themselves in readiness to help the men should their boat capsize in the surf.

The storm is directly responsible for two deaths in the vicinity of Boston. William Woodhill, sixty-eight years old, an employe of the Boston & Maine railroad, and one of the best known residents of Melrose, dropped dead while battling with the storm on his way to the Melrose railroad station to-day. Dr. Clarence C. Holden declared that death was due to heart disease, superinduced by his violent exertions.

The other victim of the storm was Owen Lombard, thirty-five years old, who lived at No. 12 Linehan court, Somerville. Mr. Lombard was employed in the roundhouse of the Fitchburg railroad at East Cambridge, and was on his way to work along the tracks. He neither saw nor heard a freight train coming toward him, and the storm was so severe that the engineer could not see him. The engine passed over him, killing him instantly. He leaves a widow and five children.

Boston harbor is in the grip of the storm. About thirty passengers on the ferryboat General Hancock of the South ferry line had an exciting experience. The boat left East Boston in the teeth of a forty-mile gale and was unable to reach the Boston side. She was blown off her course several times, and at last was forced to whistle for help. A tug went out to her and succeeded in towing her to the Boston slip, three-quarters of an hour after she left the East Boston side.

All the ferry slips were full of floating ice, making it almost impossible for the South ferryboats to make landings. Superintendent of Streets Donovan ordered the D. D. Kelly, Hugh O'Brien and the Revere taken off until the conditions were bettered.

The rain has done great damage in some of the suburban cities and towns. Watertown square is flooded, the water being three to four inches deep on the sidewalks in the business centre. The square is a natural hollow and tons of water are pouring into it from all sides. Many business house are closed because the employes are unable to get in.

ONE LOST AND FOUR SAVED FROM WRECK AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Special to the Boston American.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 7.—One man was lost and four others rescued by the breeches buoy from the lumber laden schooner Lizzie Carr, of Thomaston, which went ashore on Concord Point, during the storm.

Life savers from Wallis Sands and Jerry's Point stations attempted to launch their surfboats, but were driven back by the heavy sea.

The schooner commenced to go to pieces and the crew took refuge in the rigging. They could be seen from the shore, the waves washing over them at intervals. They made frantic signals to the life savers for assistance.

After several efforts the breeches buoy line was hauled aboard. Before the line could be made fast one of the men lost his hold and disappeared in the sea.

Captain Mayo's men succeeded in getting their life line fast, and one after another the crew were taken off, the captain being the last. All were so exhausted that they collapsed when landed. They are being cared for at the life saving stations.

The Lizzie Carr was discovered in a dangerous way last night, and a tug put out to her assistance. The captain declined to become a tow because the price was excessive. He told the tugboat captain that he could weather the storm.

GREAT DAMAGE BY TIDAL WAVE ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A tidal wave struck the East coast of England to-day and did great damage. At Yarmouth the waves swept over the marine promenade. Families in the houses facing the sea are imprisoned in the upper stories. At Scarborough the north pier was blown down by the gale.

At King's Lynn granaries and warehouses were flooded. At Cleethropes the newly built sea wall was washed away.

$100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do their work in a natural way, and therefore do it right. Their component parts are natural digestive elements, just as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach are. They thus digest the food themselves, regardless of the condition of the stomach, and permit that organ to rest and get well. For sale at all druggists, 50 cents a box.

The Charterhouse Press
begs to announce the publication of an important work on Tuscany bearing the very original title
The Medici Balls
By Anna R. Sheldon and Miss M. Moyca Newell
A superb small quarto-volume containing 110 half-tone illustrations on fine coated paper, handsomely bound in cloth.
A charming series of photographs have been prepared by Miss Newell for this volume, none of which has ever been reproduced here or abroad.
First edition has been exhausted by advance orders.
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Second edition ready; for sale by
THE CHARTERHOUSE BOOK SHOP
28 West Twenty-third St., New York

TOGO RAISES BLOCKADE OF PENINSULA

None But Japanese Government Vessels, However, Allowed To Enter Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—The Russian warships at Chefoo and Tsing Tau have been dismantled.

Admiral Togo to-day issued an order abolishing the Liao Tung peninsular blockade from to-day.

The Mikado issued a rescript thanking General Nogi and his army, together with the fleet of Admiral Togo, for the capture of Port Arthur.

For the present none but Japanese government vessels will be permitted to enter Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS OPEN HEAVY FIRE ON THE JAPANESE

OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7, via Fusan.—The Russians in celebrating their Christmas eve began a heavy rifle fire at 10 p. m. yesterday, January 6, opposite Linihinpu. Their artillery joined in at 11 p. m., and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Shakhe River was reached, spreading along the whole front of General Oku's army. The Japanese sustained no damage and refused to reply.

BRIGHAM WILL IS SUSTAINED

The validity of the gift made by Peter Bent Brigham, who died in 1877, for the founding of a hospital for sick persons in indigent circumstances, has been sustained by the full Bench of the Supreme Court. This decision is in accord with that of the Federal Court in the same case. The action was brought in the State court, so that the matter would be better covered. The case will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edmund D. Codman, for the trustees of the will, brought the action against Herbert F. Brigham and another. The bill asked for instructions in regard to the disposition of the trust fund, which exceeds $5,000,000. It was contended by the heirs that the gift was void because of being contrary to the rule relating to perpetuities. The court holds that the rule is not violated.

It is provided by the will that at the expiration of twenty-five years the bulk of the estate should be used to found a hospital. Under an act of the Legislature the hospital is created, known as the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

$100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

ITCHING HUMORS
Itching, burning, bleeding, and scaling of the skin and scalp is the condition of thousands of skin-tortured and disfigured men, women, and children who may be instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with
Cuticura Soap
and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, when all else fails.

Electrical School.
Just opening a school of applied electricity with well equipped
LABORATORY.
Expert instruction, illustrated lectures, work in laboratory on machines, school under direction of an advisory board of electrical experts representing the following corporations:
Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
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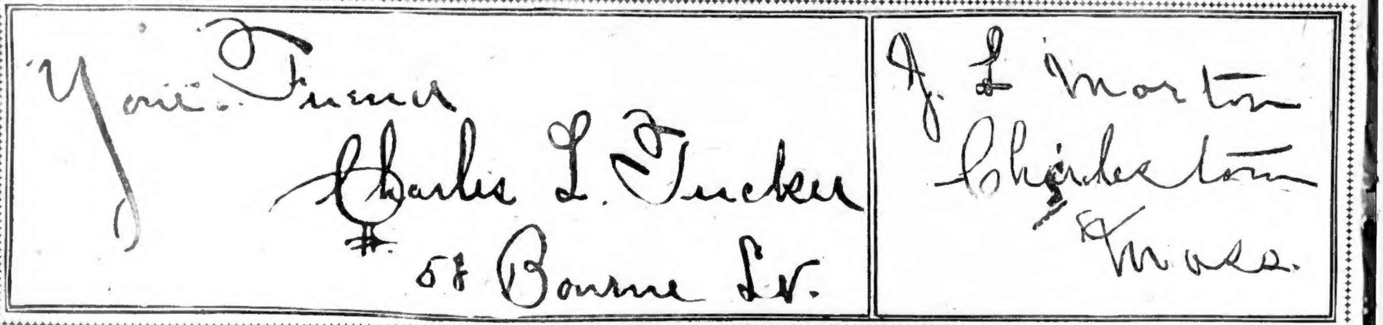
"MY SON, INNOCENT, IS CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL"---MRS. TUCKER


Yours Friend
Charles L. Tucker
#58 Bourne St.
J. L. Morton
Charlestown
Mass.

TUCKER'S ALLEGED WRITING COMPARED WITH ADDRESS ON CARD FOUND IN MABEL PAGE'S ROOM.

Mother of Accused Slayer of Mabel Page Tells the Boston American Her Son Has No Fear.

By Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker,

Mother of Charles L. Tucker.

Written Exclusively for the Boston American.

AFTER to-day's proceedings I feel brighter and more cheerful than I have for almost a week.

Everything seems to be going along so smoothly and expeditiously.

I would like to have heard Harold Page's testimony. Everyone who was in the courtroom tells me that he told such a straightforward, honest story, and that he was so conscientious about his answers.

It must have been hard for him to have to go into the details of his sister's horrible death.

Oh, it is hard for all of us, but what comes to us we must endure, and I notice that we usually have the strength given us to bear our burdens.

Feels It All Deeply.

Each day brings a fresh supply of courage and endurance.

At least I find it so with us, and I suppose it is so with the Page family.

I suppose that the expert testimony will take a long time, and yet I suppose it is necessary.

Well, there is one thing to be thankful for, and that is that the expert handwriting testimony is not as horrible and gruesome as was the testimony of the medical experts.

It was awful to have that poor dead girl's clothes shown in court.

I am so glad that Mr. Page did not have to remain. And I am glad none of us had to see it.

Why anybody should come to this courtroom out of idle curiosity is more than I can possibly understand. If they were only obliged to be here once they would not want to come again.

I can never pass a jail without a shudder or a courthouse without a feeling of horror.

Her Courage and Endurance.

People have told me since the trial began that as soon as it is over that I will forget it. Those people can have little conception of what I feel or of how every scene and every incident and every word has sunk into my mind.

Of course I see Louis every day and have a talk with him. Someone said that he looked ill. He is not.

On the contrary, he is no more nervous than when the trial started.

He shares our confidence regarding the outcome.

He knows he is innocent, and so does each and every member of his family.

But it is an awful thing, even so.

I can't see what any of us has ever done that this sorrow should rest upon us. We have always been such a devoted [illegible] family, and I have been so devoted to my two boys.

Walter is such a comfort to both his father and me. He is doing everything he can to make these trying days easier.

Each noon he goes out and gets our luncheon for us, bringing it to one of the anterooms, so that we do not have to endure all the curious stares of the crowds. That is a comfort to us, indeed, for it is not pleasant to be pointed at as a curiosity.

TUCKER DEFENCE CROSS-EXAMINES

Continued From First Page.

disguised handwriting. How do you attempt to say there is sufficient in this 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?"

"Well, I haven't said there was sufficient. I haven't said anything of the kind," said the witness.

Judge Sherman was obliged to suppress disorder in the court due to audible laughter. Mr. Vahey resumed.

NOT ENOUGH OF IT.

"Do you say now, Professor Ewell, that there is enough writing on the 'J. L. Morton' exhibit for you to determine whether the back-hand writing was the natural or disguised writing of the person who wrote it?"

"I don't know—I can't say," admitted the expert. "There is not enough of the writing to determine whether the habits of the person who wrote it was backhand or forward."

Tucker listened eagerly to the cross-examination of the expert witness. He watched the result of each question, waiting almost breathlessly for the answer. Occasionally he smiled at the two deputy sheriffs who guarded him.

There was a crowd in the court room, the majority being women. All the seats in the room were occupied, and many were turned away.

EXPERTS COMPARE TWO HANDWRITINGS

When Professor Ewell resumed the stand to-day District Attorney Sanderson on the direct examination asked:

"Are tests of handwriting more accurate when the writing is in ink than with pencil?" "More favorable results can be obtained."

"Are the results more accurate when you have a lot of disputed writing?" "Yes."

"Is your opinion more established when you have a large amount of standards in writing to judge from?" "It is."

"How many specimens of Tucker's writing have you examined?" "One hundred and thirteen."

"Please proceed with the method that [illegible] employed in your work and give the [illegible] your reasons for your conclusions, as [illegible] reasons against them, if you have [illegible]any." "I should like in the beginning [illegible] what I mean by the word 'habit.' [illegible] I mean a person's customary or [illegible] of doing a thing. However, [illegible] be three or four ways of a per[illegible] By the word 'feature' I mean [illegible] characteristics, but not occur[illegible] to indicate habit. I want [illegible] to the probability of the truth of our conclusions that they may be so strong as to amount to a moral certainty. That will depend upon the number of characteristics found and the amount of material. In this case I have taken the writing in its natural order of characteristics and have begun with the letter 'J' in the disputed writing."

JURY SEES WRITING.

This referred to the J in the "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.,' on the slip of paper found in Mabel Page's room. Photographs of this address, together with similar characteristics found in writing admitted as Tucker's were passed to the jury so that they might follow the expert's testimony.

In explaining the letter J the witness said that there were forty-three of type No. 1 on the sales slip. He also thought that if the person who wrote the sales slip was the same person who wrote the Morton note, the J No. 1 was the style of letter used.

"I found three types of J's in the 113 standards," said Professor Ewell. "Of the first type there were forty-three and fourteen of the other two. The first characteristic runs through all of the admitted writing of Tucker. These J's were made with what might be called a generous movement; that is, they started at the beginning and went to the finish without a stop.

"Most of them are straight up and down. I think that in this disputed writing an attempt has been made to disguise the hand."

"How?" asked District-Attorney Sanderson.

"By writing back handed and then afterwards trying to patch it up, although it was not very satisfactory."

LEANS TO THE LEFT.

"The first J leans about thirty degrees to the left, and I have found that that is the most common method employed by a person who wishes to disguise his hand. In the J of the disputed writing an attempt has been made to fix it up after the letter was written and to make the disguise more effective. To do this the writer added a loop at the top of the letter. I find this loop a characteristic of all the standards that I have examined."

The letter L was then discussed by Expert Ewell.

"I find in the standard three types of this letter," said Mr. Ewell. "One of the L's is more rounded, while another is rather angular. In No. 3, the letter is especially rounded with well-rounded loop at both beginning and ending of the letter. I find, however, only one sample of type 3, eleven samples of type 2 and twenty-nine of type 1, which is the angular one. That is, there are nearly three to one of the angular one, and if this same person wrote the 'J. L. Morton' note and the sales slip, I should say that this was the type of letter used."

AS TO LETTER "M."

"Taking the capital letter M in Morton and Massachusetts, I find in the standard a large number of M's."

The witness drew on the blackboard three illustrations of the letter M. One has a large loop at the beginning with the first part M like a fishhook. Number 2 was more round and the last one very sharp in the upper part and all the other loops were small and round.

Taking the abbreviation "Mass." in the Morton note, Dr. Ewell called the attention of the jury to a peculiar mark like a flourish appearing over the top at the beginning. This peculiarity he had found repeatedly on the sales slip.

"On some of the photographs of the slip the mark was so faint that the originals of the sales slips had to be produced and exhibited to the jury.

"It is a characteristic," said the witness, "but not a characteristic of much weight, standing by itself. But in connection with the others it is important.

LEFT THE "A" OPEN.

"As regards letter 'A,' an almost universal habit of the writer of the standards (sales slips) was to leave the small letter 'a' open at the top and run the first two strokes together. This is true in the case of the Morton note.

"The double 's' at the end of the abbreviation consisted in each instance, on the standards, of one large and one small letter, and in every single instance in the disputed writing the end 's' terminates with a short horizontal stroke."

You will note these characteristics in the Morton note."

Tucker was unusually cool as he sat in the cage to-day. For the first time since the trial opened he apparently found it impossible to follow the testimony of the witness understandingly. He sat back in his chair, composed his arms and calmly glanced to the right and left, to see if he recognized anyone in the audience.

JURY STUDIED WRITING.

The jury had photographs of the writing which was being discussed by the witness, and they made use of them freely. They discussed in whispers the statements of the witness, referred to the photographs by pointing with their fingers, and to all appearances were able to understand the technical testimony.

Two interested men in the courtroom were Messrs. Kinsley and Carvalho the noted experts from New York. They will be called also as witnesses by the State. Soon after they entered the room Mr. Hay, an expert from Washington, who will be called by the defence, shook hands and chatted pleasantly with them for a few minutes.

"In all of the standards that I have examined I only found the word Charlestown once. In Tucker's writing I have found a most peculiar small 'h.' I have found it everywhere in the writing. The staff of the letter 'h,' instead of being straight, as it should be, is curved considerably to the left. When you come to the small 'r' I find that he has peculiarities in making these letters. He made them two ways, and they resemble somewhat the letter 'i' without the dot.

"Coming to the capital letter 'C,'" said Mr. Ewell. "I find two general types in the writing of Mr. Tucker. The first type is the usual capital letter, and the second is the capital made like the small letter. The writer has an almost invariable habit of using these two types. In the abbreviation 'Co.' for company, he has used the small letter style fifty-two times, while he has only used the other style nine times. I find in all the standards that Tucker has used the ordinary capital 'C' 138 times and the enlarged small letter 125 times.

LETTERS SIMILAR.

"I expected to find in the disputed 'J. L. Morton' note a 'C' like the first style and I do find it. In the disputed note the 'C' is made very awkwardly. It was an apparent attempt to disguise it, but it has the same characteristics that I find in the admitted writing of Tucker. The initial stroke of the disputed 'C' is not characteristic of Tucker's writing, but is suggestive, or perhaps that word is too strong."

This was an admission upon the part of the State's witness that he could not find characteristics in the handwriting of Tucker that conformed to the initial stroke of the letter "C" in Charlestown on the disputed note.

SIMILARITY IN THE "L."

The witness said that the small "l" on the sales slip is of the same character as the one in Charlestown.

"In the letter 's' you have a most striking character," said the witness. "The writer has a habit of separating this letter 's' from the following letter."

The witness showed as example the word "Boston" and "Boylston," using the photographs of the sales slips as demonstrations. In these two words where the letter "t" follows the "s" there is a loop, and a larger space is left between these letters and others in the same word.

"In each case there was a desire on the part of the writer," the witness said, "to separate the letter "s" from the following letter by a long loop."

This is a characteristic of Tucker's handwriting which has never been brought out.

Expert Ewell did not make any special reference to the last four letters in the word Charlestown, although he said there was a certain peculiarity about the letters "o" and "wn." The former, he said, very much resembled a "v," while the latter looked very much like a double "n."

CROSSING OF THE "T."

"Taking the word 'Morton,'" said the witness, "the crossing of the 't' is peculiar. The writer of these sales slips (holding up several photographs of sales slips which Tucker is alleged to have written while at Thorp & Martin's) has a fairly fixed habit of crossing his 't's,' either beginning next to the down stroke of the letter or at the right of it. In very few instances do I find that the 't' has been crossed through the upper part of the letter."

By this the expert referred to the fact that in the "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," note the line which usually crosses the body of the "t" was somewhat to the side. He had also found this same characteristic in the sales slips which it is said Tucker wrote.

"But the characteristics to which I wish to call your attention is that the line crossing the 't' begins either at the down stroke of the letter or on the right of it. I have found a number of instances of it, and find that 136 times the letter is as I have described, and does not cross."

In closing his examination of the witness, District Attorney Sanderson asked:

POSTIVE IN OPINION.

"Is there anything else you can say with reference to this handwriting?" "I have not the slightest doubt that the 'J. L. Morton' note was written by the same person who wrote these sales slips."

When Tucker heard this his face reddened somewhat and he shifted about in his chair, eyeing the witness critically. He did not appear to be nervous; he seemed to be extremely interested in what the witness had said.

The postal card alleged to have been found in Tucker's coat was shown to the witness. He said he had seen it before and examined it.

"In your opinion is the writing on that postal card in the same hand as the writing on the standards?" asked the district attorney. "I have no doubt it was written by the same person."

Witness explained that he was referring to only one side of the postal card.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Attorney Vahey began cross-examination of the handwriting expert.

"You think this handwriting was disguised in the Morton note?" "I think there was an attempt at it."

"A successful attempt?" "No, a very unsuccessful attempt."

"Is it the disguised writing or natural writing of the writer?" "I should say it was both."

"That is, it is both natural and disguised?" "No, I mean that characteristics of both are found."

"Then you mean it is partly disguised and partly natural?" "I mean there are elements of disguised writing and elements of natural."

"What are the elements of the disguised writing?" "Back-hand writing, the retracing of letters and patching of the letter 'o.'"

"Do you think there are enough letters in that Morton signature to determine whether the back hand is customary or assumed?" "I think it is assumed, for the reason that most of the writing lapses to the right. For instance, the 'ton' in 'Morton.'"

"Is it visible to the naked eye?" "I am sure it is, because I measured it."

WITNESS WAS NERVOUS.

The witness was apparently nervous. He fidgeted and gave his answers in a loud voice, while his face flushed.

"Is it visible to the naked eye?" repeated Mr. Vahey. "It is."

"But you say the change to the right, if any, is very slight?" "Yes, it is slight, but it is measurable."

"Will you say it is extremely slight?" "No, I will not say it is extremely slight."

"How about the word 'Charlestown'?" "Part of the word is inclined to the right."

"And the word 'Mass.'?" "The 'M' is backhand, and the final 's' is inclined to the right."

"How about the other 's'?" "That is also inclined to the right."

"Is there enough of the writing, enough letters, in the 'Charles L. Morton' note to indicate to you that the backhand writing there shown is not natural?" "Yes, I think so."

"And you have pointed out all that there are?" "Yes, but there is a tendency against which the writer appears to be unable to combat."

"Isn't the amount of writing a great help in determining whether back hand or not?" "Yes."

AS TO QUANTITY.

"And the more you have the more you are able to determine accurately?" "Yes."

"And in this case you have very little?" "There is not much."

"In any of the cases in which you have heretofore testified has there been such a small quantity of writing?" "Oh, yes."

"Which one?" "The indorsement of the S. J. Kennedy note in the Kennedy case."

"Aything else in that case?" "Yes, the writing in the body of the check; but the principal stress was on the indorsement."

"But the disputed writing was all there?" "Yes."

"So that there was very much more there than you have here?" "Yes, there was more, but not very much more."

"How many more letters were there in the Kennedy case?" "I don't know."

Attorney-General Parker raised an objection. He said:

"I object to any reference to the issues of any other court except to prove that the witness has made statements inconsistent with his statements here."

OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

Attorney Vahey: "I don't intend to go into a discussion and will not refer to any case except where I am to offer evidence."

Mr. Parker: "I object."

Judge Sherman: "That is trying a collateral issue and cannot be allowed."

Mr. Vahey: "I am endeavoring to prove that the witness testified different in other cases."

Judge Sherman: "That can be determined without going into the case."

Mr. Vahey continued the cross-examination.

"Why do you think that an attempt was made to disguise the writing on the 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?" "Because of a tendency in some of the letters to turn to the right."

"How many letters do you find in the J. L. Morton exhibit that turn to the right?" "Well, take the 'ton' in 'Morton.'"

"Do you claim that they turn to the right?" "Yes."

"Do you find any other letters?" "Yes, the two 'ss's' in 'Mass.'"

IN MOLINEUX CASE.

"Do you remember the address on the poison package in the Molineux case?" "Yes."

"Do you remember the number of letters in it?" "I do not remember."

"Well, were there more letters in that address than there are in this 'Morton' exhibit?" "Yes."

"I read from an answer to a question that was asked you in the Molineux case 'The poison address and the writings conceded to be Molineux's are not in the same hand. There is not sufficient writing on the poison package to say that they are in the same hand. There is not enough of the poison package address.' Did you make that answer?" "I did."

"Why did you make it?" "Because I believed it was true."

"Why, if it was true in that case, is it not true in this?" "Well, I don't remember. I don't—I don't see any consistency. There were more letters in the Molineux address."

"Yes, that is just it," said Mr. Vahey emphatically. "There were more letters in the poison address in the Molineux case, and you declared there was not sufficient to tell whether it was in the natural or disguised handwriting of the person. How do you attempt to say that there is sufficient in this 'J. L. Morton' exhibit?" "Well, I haven't said there was sufficient. I haven't said anything of the kind."

CHANGED TESTIMONY.

In the beginning of his testimony Mr. Ewell declared that there was an apparent attempt to disguise the writing in the 'J. L. Morton' note. He said that this attempt had not been successful. He gave his reason for believing that there was an attempt to disguise it. He changed his testimony, however, upon Mr. Vahey's cross-examination, declaring that he had never said that there was enough of the address to allow him to conclude as to whether or not it was disguised.

"Do you say, now, Professor Ewell, that there is enough writing on the 'J. L. Morton' note for you to determine whether the back-hand writing was the natual or disguised writing of the person who wrote it?" "I don't know—I can't say. There is not enough of the writing to determine whether the habits of the person who wrote it was backhanded or forward."

The cross-examination by Mr. Vahey was more spirited than any of his former cross-examinations in the case. At one time the replies of the witness caused an audible laugh upon the part of the spectators who had been admitted within the railing of the courtroom. This called for a sharp reproof on the part of Judge Sherman who said:

REPROVED BY COURT.

"Gentlemen who are sitting within the railing in this court and who have been allowed the courtesy of the courtroom must not manifest any feeling in this case."

After an adjournment of about five minutes, during which there was a consultation of counsel, Expert Ewell took the stand and Mr. Vahey resumed his cross-examination.

"I understood you to say the illustration you consider the most important was the variation of the 'J. L. Morton' signature as to whether the person who wrote it was backhanded?" "I never said that," explained the witness. "What I said is this: That the variation in the handwriting and the uncertainty is what led me to think the original was not backhanded."

"And the variation was the extra stroke in front of the 'J'?" "Yes. I regard it as the uncertainty."

"Now, with reference to these letters, which should you say were changed somewhat? Did you say that there was an attempt to disguise that?" "It occurred to me that that was the reason."

CHARACTERISTIC OF "J."

"And you say that the attempt to disguise it was unsuccessful because the disguise was another characteristic of the 'J'?" "So it appeared to me."

"And the same thing was characteristic of the 'L'?" "That is correct."

"And you can say the same thing with reference to the 'C'?" "No; I think there was an attempt to make another type of the 'C.'"

"So that if that mark was on the paper before the note was written the significance of that 'M' would be lost?" "Yes."

"Do you think that the mark was voluntary?" "I think that it was voluntary, perhaps for the purpose of disguising."

"I understood you to say that you could determine more accurately concerning pen than pencil writing?" "Yes, because you have the spreading of the pen and the shading which indicates how the pen is held."

"And you would be very much more certain where you had pen than pencil writing?" "Probably, yes."

TAKES ALL SAMPLES.

"In going through the standards of a person's handwriting in order to obtain a person's actual handwriting, which samples do you finally take?" "I take them all."

"Which of the many habits do you take as your comparison?" "Well, to arrive at any conclusion at all it must be by those that predominate."

"I understand you also to say that one or two marks would not suggest a form of habit?" "No."

"You pay more attention to the habits?" "Yes."

"Do you regard characteristics in handwriting the same way you regard habits?" "Yes, in a modified sense. Characteristics are the evidences of habits."

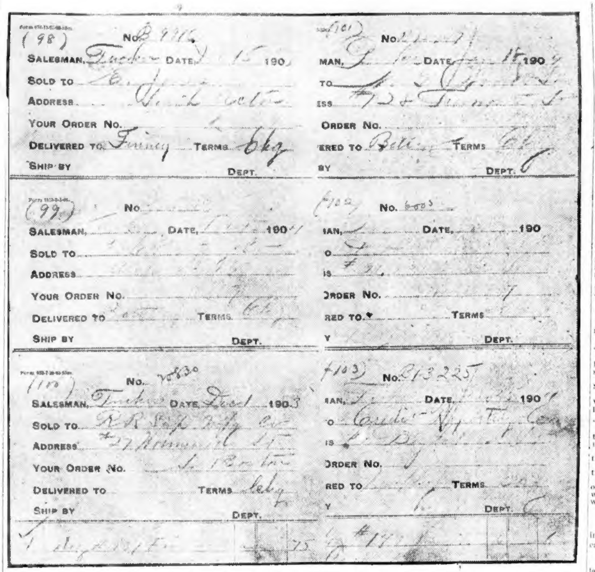
"Do you regard characteristics as much as you do habits?" "I think they both go together."

"And in arriving at your opinion you say that the probability depends upon the amount of characteristics and their frequency?" "Yes."

DISGUISE CAPITALS.

"How many ways are there of making

Continued on Page 3.



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ATTACKS EXPERT EVIDENCE ON ALLEGED TUCKER HANDWRITING

EWELL TELLS OF SIMILARITY HE HAS FOUND

Vahey Brought Out Evidence He Gave at Molineux Trial in New York.

HOW THE WRITINGS DIFFER

Continued from Page 2.

a capital 'J'?" "I don't know."

"In disguising handwriting is the tendency to disguise the capitals rather than the small letters?" "Yes, as a general thing."

"And the person has more difficulty in disguising the small letters?" "I think that is probably true, but you cannot lay down any universal law."

Mr. Vahey called the witness's attention to a capital "J" on one of the sales slips.

"Is there any similarity between that and the 'J' in the 'Morton' signature?" he asked. "It is not the same exactly, but it has the same inclination."

Witness agreed that a letter "L" pointed out to him on one of the slips was not exactly like the "L" in the "Morton" signature, but insisted that it had what he called the same characteristics. Mr. Vahey had the witness point out other dissimilarities between letters on the sales slips alleged to have been written by Tucker and the "Morton" signature.

THROUGH MICROSCOPE.

"Does not the last part of the 'M' in the standard fall away more than in the 'Morton' signature?" Dr. Ewell examined both exhibits closely, thought a few minutes, and then answered: "Yes, it falls away more."

Mr. Vahey also looked through the microscope. He passed it to the witness, who would from time to time examine the exhibit and pass it back again. This occurred a great many times, and while the jury and the court looked on Mr. Vahey and Dr. Ewell made microscopic examinations, the former asking questions and the latter answering them.

"Don't you see that space?" Mr. Vahey would ask. Taking the microscope, Dr. Ewell would reply: "Do you mean between the two points?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Vahey. "Oh, yes," agreed Dr. Ewell.

In the midst of the conversation Dr. Ewell, whose face was flushed, asked one of the court officers for a glass of water.

NO STRONG DIFFERENCE.

"I call attention to the 'Mr.' in exhibit 22. Do you see any difference between that and the 'M' in Massachusetts?" "Yes, I see some, but it is not strong."

"You say that you did not find the word 'Charlestown' but once in the one hundred and fifteen sales slips?" "Such is my recollection."

"And that was in Exhibit 24?" "Yes."

"Now I want you to point out to the jury the difference between the word 'Charlestown' in exhibit No. 24 and the word 'Charlestown' in the 'Morton' note?" "The 'C' and 'h' are the same type, but in the admitted writing they are better formed. The 'a' is more inclined. The 'r' is more like an 'i.' The 'l' has a closed loop. I see no difference in the 'e.' The 's' is more irregularly formed and more closed. The angle to the 'e' is different. The 'o' is a little more nearly closed at the top. The 'nw' look like two 'n's.' The 't' is crossed directly and the cross is not after the letter as it is in the 'Morton' note."

In the 113 exhibits admitted as samples of Tucker's writing, the word 'Charlestown' was only found once, and in that word the expert admitted that every letter, except one, was appreciably different from the letters that formed the word 'Charlestown' in the disputed Morton note.

NEARLY ALWAYS JOINED.

"When you find the letters 'Ch' together in the sales slips, are they not nearly always joined?" "They are."

"Isn't it usual that they are?" "Yes."

"They are joined together more often than they are separated?" "Yes, and that forms a habit, but is not a universal habit."

This point was brought out to show that Tucker, in writing the sales slips, nearly always joined the "C" and "h." In the "Morton" note the "C" and "h" in the word "Charlestown" are not joined.

"In the word 'Charlestown' in exhibit 24 the 'C' is above the base line, is it not?" "It is."

"In the 'Morton' note the 'C' in 'Charlestown' is considerably below the base line, is it not?" "Well, it is below what would be the base line if there were one there."

"Did you say that the 'h' in the word 'Charlestown' of the 'Morton' note was unusual?" "Well, it strikes me so."

In the word "Charlestown" in the Morton note the witness had pointed out that there was an unusual space between the "s" and "t." He said he had found this characteristic in the sales slips written by Tucker. Mr. Vahey, however, had the witness admit that there were a great many instances in the sales slips where "s" and "t" came together and there was no abnormal space between them.

PICTORIAL EFFECT.

"Are you more influenced on arriving at a decision by the general pictorial effects of handwriting?" "Well, that is one thing to take into consideration. It is, and it is not."

"In the first 107 slips of the Thorp & Martin standards you have examined do you know how often the double loop 'C' has occurred?" "No, but many are similar."

"Do you find any two slips that are exactly alike?" "I did not test them for that purpose and don't know whether or not."

"Do you place very much dependence on the breaks between the letters?" "I do not."

"Have you compared the Morton signature with anybody else's writing? Or have you compared it simply with samples of the defendant's writing?" "I have compared it simply with the defendant's writing."

"Then do you often find breaks?" "Not many."

"Did you find in the standards of handwriting that have been submitted to you that the loop on the top of the "r," as a general rule, is faint?" "No, not as a general rule."

GENERALLY UNIFORM.

"You got the impression from the writing that has been submitted to you that the four letters are generally uniform?" "Yes, that is my recollection."

"Have you examined sufficient handwriting of other people to know whether the capital letter 'C' is usually written below the straight line?" "You will find differences. Every case depends upon its own fact."

"Is there likely to be any peculiar difference when a person becomes used to writing on manifold?" "That is a subject which I have never investigated."

"In those cases where a person writes on manifold would it not be necessary to bear down harder than at other times?" "Yes, I suppose so."

"Would not that have a tendency to make a person bear down harder on a pencil?"

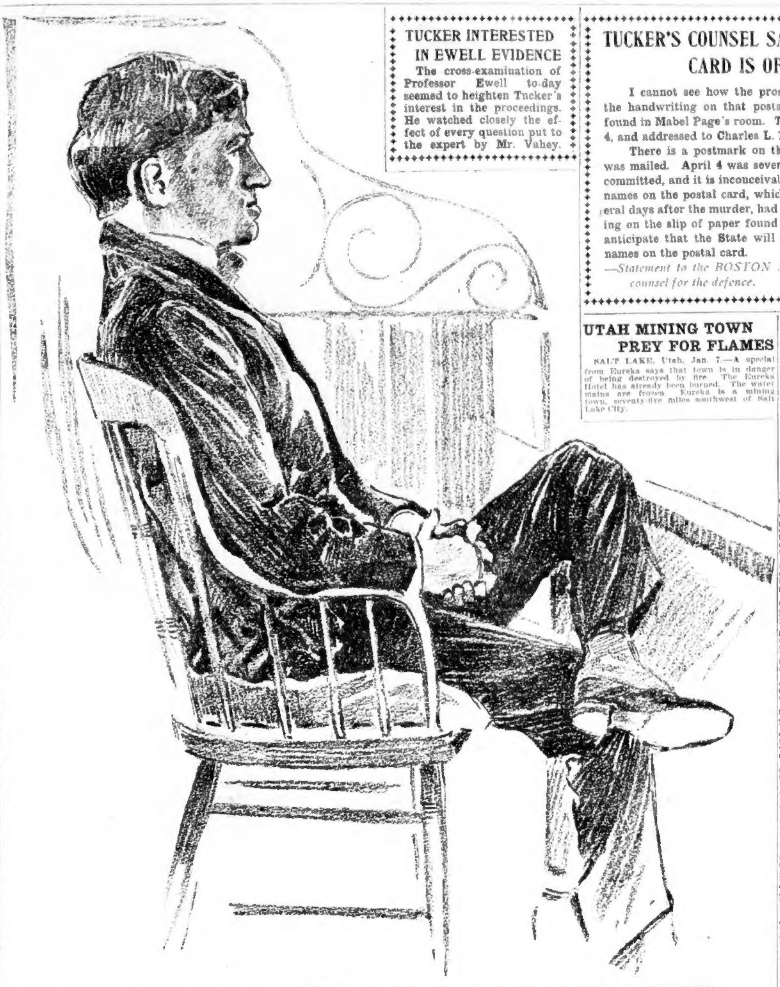
The witness said that, as he had never investigated this phase of the writing question, he could not give a direct answer. But he thought that perhaps it would have a tendency to do that."

ADJOURN TILL MONDAY.

Judge Sherman stopped the cross-examination here and called for adjournment until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Addressing Sheriff Fairbairn, the Judge asked him to pay particular attention to the needs of the jury over the Sabbath.

He said that anything that could be done for them should be done, and that if they requested they should be taken carriage riding or car riding. He laid especial stress upon the fact, however, that the sheriff should use great care to see that nothing happened to them over Sunday, and that if they did go carriage riding they should be kept very warm, and precaution taken against their catching cold or becoming ill.



LIFE STUDY OF CHARLES L. TUCKER IN THE COURT CAGE AT EAST CAMBRIDGE.

Drawn from life by Artist L. W. Burgess expressly for the BOSTON AMERICAN.

After the First Few Days' Nervousness Tucker Has Settled Down to This Position, in Which He Listens Intently and Seldom Moves—Simply the Muscles of His Face and Hands Showing His Uneasiness.

TUCKER INTERESTED IN EWELL EVIDENCE

The cross-examination of Professor Ewell to-day seemed to heighten Tucker's interest in the proceedings. He watched closely the effect of every question put to the expert by Mr. Vahey.

TUCKER'S COUNSEL SAYS POSTAL CARD IS OF NO VALUE IN COURT

I cannot see how the prosecution can possibly connect the handwriting on that postal card with the Morton note found in Mabel Page's room. The postal was written on April 4, and addressed to Charles L. Tucker.

There is a postmark on the postal card to show that it was mailed. April 4 was several days after the murder was committed, and it is inconceivable on our part to see how the names on the postal card, which were not written until several days after the murder, had anything to do with the writing on the slip of paper found in the room, because we do not anticipate that the State will claim that Tucker wrote the names on the postal card.

—Statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN by a member of counsel for the defence.

TUCKER'S INTEREST ROUSED BY HAROLD

By Eleanor Ames.

Charles Louis Tucker manifested more interest during the early part of yesterday afternoon, when Harold Page, the brother of the murdered girl, was giving his testimony, than at any previous time since the beginning of his trial. At first he regarded the witness with the same indifferent calm which has characterized his attitude even under the most trying circumstances, but as the story of the two boys' friendship was brought out he began to take more notice. He leaned forward and rested his elbows on the railing and his cheek in his hand, changing this position for one with his arms folded and his head very erect.

Once or twice he opened his mouth as though he would speak.

His eyes were brilliant and his face eager.

Everyone was watching him and his guardian officers were looking intently at him.

It was soon evident that he wanted to communicate with one of his counsel.

Mr. Innes leaned close to him and talked to him very earnestly for several seconds.

Then Mr. Innes took a seat directly in front of the cage, and later they had another consultation.

At no time was there any worriment on Tucker's face. It was simply most intense interest.

WATCHED WITNESS CLOSELY.

As soon as he had talked with his counsel he settled back and watched Harold Page closely, turning his head slightly that he might the better hear every word that was said.

When the witness had finished and stepped down from the stand, he did not change his position, and as Young Page passed him there was not even the slightest sign of recognition of his presence.

During the recess which followed Tucker stood up, straightened himself, smiled cheerfully at his guards, who in turn smiled back and spoke pleasantly to him, one of them giving him a glass of water, which he drank while standing.

Then he had another chat with his counsel before resuming his seat.

At the beginning of the afternoon I thought that he looked paler than usual and tired and listless.

His expression disappeared as he grew interested and the two bright red spots glowing on his cheeks showed that he was more excited than was apparent by his exterior calm.

HAROLD PAGE EARNEST.

Harold Page made a most deliberate witness and not one of his answers could be called impulsive.

He is slightly larger than the defendant and I should think a little his senior. He has a smooth face, and a colorless skin. His hair is very black and so are his eyes and he wrinkles his forehead when thinking or talking.

He is very slow in his speech and apparently equally so in thought.

But he is as honest and sincere and earnest as he is slow.

There was a long silence between nearly every question put to him and his answers whether in the direct or cross-examination.

Meanwhile he was evidently thinking carefully. He had a trick of rubbing his chin with his hand when thinking and he emphasized many of his remarks by gestures, using frequently both hands.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH TUCKER.

Te story of his acquaintance with Charles Tucker was simply a tale of casual friendship such as might exist between any two young fellows of about the same age, working in the same place and living not far apart. They saw each other frequently at the South Terminal Station, where Harold Page is a clerk and where Charles Tucker was once an elevator boy.

When young Page was telling of his meeting Tucker on the train the day after his sister's funeral, and also the day after Tucker had been examined as a suspect, the defendant showed no especial interest, nor did the brother of the murdered girl show any resentment or anger in voice, words or attitude.

TIRED, NERVOUS MOTHERS Comforted by a cup of Ginger Tea made from the genuine Sanford's. Nothing better.

UTAH MINING TOWN PREY FOR FLAMES

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 7.—A special from Eureka says that town is in danger of being destroyed by fire. The Eureka Hotel has already been burned. The water mains are frozen. Eureka is a mining town, seventy-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

GREAT STORM WORKS HAVOC ALONG COAST

Continued From First Page.

cargo would have to be lightered before she could be floated.

Captain Kenyon, of the Price's Neck Life-saving Station, reported to-day in Newport that a four-masted schooner had been driven in towards Beaver Tail and had been forced to anchor. She was lying in an exposed position, and Captain Kenyon feared that she would be driven ashore.

Every vessel that tried to leave Newport last night was forced to put back. All shipping in port has been notified not to leave, as a heavy northeast gale, accompanied by snow, is due to-night.

The storm, which is rain in some sections and snow in others, is holding southern and central New England and Eastern New York in its grip. Dispatches from Woods Hole state that a terrific tempest passed over that place, the wind attaining a velocity of ninety miles an hour, and accompanied by fog and torrents of rain. There was a record tide, every wharf being flooded and everything moveable swept away.

No damage to shipping has been reported as yet, but the fog is so thick that it is impossible to tell whether or not any vessels are in distress offshore.

Four trains on the Harlem Railroad have been stalled in the snow at Boston corners, about 100 miles north of New York City, since yesterday, according to dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN from White Plains. All the passengers were obliged to sleep in the coaches last night.

The snow in the cuts drifted to a depth of eighteen to twenty feet and a snow plough that was started to help the stalled trains was stalled itself from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 3 o'clock this morning. All wires are down and the train dispatchers cannot tell the exact location of the trains. As far as can be leared there is no abatement of the blizzard around Boston Corners and none of the railroad officials will venture a guess as to when the trains will get through.

Dispatches from New York city state that Captain Haley, of the tug Muriel, arrived at Sandy Hook to-day with the barge Annie in tow, and reported that last night he had lost the barge Daisy, with four men on board, about five miles off Sea Girt, N. J. He could do nothing to aid them, as he was afraid of losing the Annie also. The Daisy has 1,800 tons of coal on board.

At 1 o'clock the life savers of Monmouth eBach and Long Branch life saving stations had their attention drawn to a yawl containing several men, supposed to belong to the Daisy. The yawl was heading for the beach, and as a landing in the high surf was very dangerous, the life savers warned them off, at the same time holding themselves in readiness to help the men should their boat capsize in the surf.

The storm is directly responsible for two deaths in the vicinity of Boston. William Woodhill, sixty-eight years old, an employe of the Boston & Maine railroad, and one of the best known residents of Melrose, dropped dead while battling with the storm on his way to the Melrose railroad station to-day. Dr. Clarence C. Holden declared that death was due to heart disease, superinduced by his violent exertions.

The other victim of the storm was Owen Lombard, thirty-five years old, who lived at No. 12 Lincoln court, Somerville. Mr. Lombard was employed in the roundhouse of the Fitchburg railroad at East Cambridge, and was on his way to work along the tracks. He neither saw nor heard a freight train coming toward him, and the storm was so severe that the engineer could not see him. The engine passed over him, killing him instantly. He leaves a widow and five children.

Boston harbor is in the grip of the storm. About thirty passengers on the ferryboat General Hancock of the South Ferry line had an exciting experience. The boat left East Boston in the teeth of a forty mile gale and was unable to reach the Boston side. She was blown off her course several times, and at last was forced to whistle for help. A tug went out to her aid and succeeded in towing her to the Boston slip, three-quarters of an hour after she left the East Boston side.

All the ferry slips were full of floating ice, making it almost impossible for the South ferryboats to make landings. Superintendent of Streets Donovan ordered the D. D. Kelly, Hugh O'Brien and the Revere taken off until the conditions were bettered.

The rain has done great damage in some of the suburban cities and towns. Watertown square is flooded, the water being three to four inches deep on the sidewalks in the business centre. The square is a natural hollow and tons of water are pouring into it from all sides. Many business house are closed because the employes are unable to get in.

GOOD CONCERTS AT SOMERSET

Beginning to-morrow night a series of high-class Sunday night concerts will be given at the Hotel Somerset throughout the season, Alfred S. Amer, manager of the hotel announces. Carl Behr, one of the best known of Boston's musicians, and his excellent orchestra will furnish the instrumental portion of the concerts.

To-morrow night Miss Sarah Belle Huff, contralto, will sing, and a concert of the utmost charm is assured. Miss Huff's selections will include an aria by Mercadante and folk songs. Mr. Behr will play several zither solos.

SEEK SUSPECT ON STEAMSHIP

Chief of Police Brammage and Patrolman Buckland, of Thompsonville, Ct., arrived at the Hoosac Tunnel Docks in Charlestown just before the sailing of the White Star Line steamship Canopic to-day and searched the steerage for Frank Sheerie, a laborer, of Somers, Ct., who is wanted on the charge of killing Mrs. Stephen Kulas, at that place.

The officers suspected that Sheerie would attempt to escape to some European port on a ship sailing from Boston.

Several bank books and $100 in money were stolen from the Kulas home.

No one answering the description of the man wanted was found on board the Canopic. Sheerie is, however, believed to have come this way, and the Connecticut officers have asked the assistance of Boston detectives.

SULTAN'S TROOPS MET WITH 400 LOSS

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 7.—The pretender defeated the Sultan's troops in a pitched battle near Ujda to-day. The Sultan's troops fell into an ambuscade and were routed, losing 400 killed and wounded.

ONE LOST AND FOUR SAVED FROM WRECK AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Special to the Boston American.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 7.—One man was lost and four others rescued by the breeches buoy from the lumber laden schooner Lizzie Carr, of Thomaston, which went ashore on Concord Point, during the storm.

Life savers from Wallis Sands and Jerry's Point stations attempted to launch their surfboats, but were driven back by the heavy sea.

The schooner commenced to go to pieces and the crew took refuge in the rigging. They could be seen from the shore, the waves washing over them at intervals. They made frantic signals to the life savers for assistance.

After several efforts the breeches buoy line was hauled aboard. Before the line could be made fast one of the men lost his hold and disappeared in the sea.

Captain Mayo's men succeeded in getting their life line fast, and one after another the crew were taken off, the captain being the last. All were so exhausted that they collapsed when landed. They are being cared for at the life saving stations.

The Lizzie Carr was discovered in a dangerous way last night, and a tug put out to her assistance. The captain declined to become a tow because the price was excessive. He told the tugboat captain that he could weather the storm.

GREAT DAMAGE BY TIDAL WAVE ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A tidal wave struck the East coast of England to-day and did great damage. At Yarmouth the waves swept over the marine promenade. Families in the houses facing the sea are imprisoned in the upper stories. At Scarborough the north pier was blown down by the gale.

At King's Lynn granaries and warehouses were flooded. At Cleethropes the newly built sea wall was washed away.

$100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DYSPEPSIA CURED RIGHT.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do their work in a natural way and therefore do it right. Their component parts are natural digestive elements, just as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach are. They thus digest the food themselves, regardless of the condition of the stomach, and permit that organ to rest and get well. For sale at all druggists, 50 cents a box.

The Charterhouse Press

begs to announce the publication of an important work on Tuscany bearing the very original title

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TOGO RAISES BLOCKADE OF PENINSULA

None But Japanese Government Vessels, However, Allowed To Enter Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—The Russian warships at Chefoo and Tsing Tau have been dismantled.

Admiral Togo to-day issued an order abolishing the Liao Tung peninsular blockade from to-day.

The Mikado issued a rescript thanking General Nogi and his army, together with the fleet of Admiral Togo, for the capture of Port Arthur.

For the present none but Japanese government vessels will be permitted to enter Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS OPEN HEAVY FIRE ON THE JAPANESE

OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7, via Fusan.—The Russians in celebrating their Christmas eve began a heavy rifle fire at 10 p. m. yesterday, January 6, opposite Linhlinpu. Their artillery joined in at 11 p. m., and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Shakhe River was reached, spreading along the whole front of General Oku's army. The Japanese sustained no damage and refused to reply.

BRIGHAM WILL IS SUSTAINED

The validity of the gift made by Peter Bent Brigham, who died in 1877, for the founding of a hospital for sick persons in indigent circumstances, has been sustained by the full Bench of the Supreme Court. This decision is in accord with that of the Federal Court in the same case. The action was brought in the State court, so that the matter would be better covered. The case will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edmund D. Codman, for the trustees of the will, brought the action against Herbert F. Brigham and another. The bill asked for instructions in regard to the disposition of the trust fund, which exceeds $5,000,000. It was contended by the heirs that the gift was void because of being contrary to the rule relating to perpetuities. The court holds that the rule is not violated.

It is provided by the will that at the expiration of twenty-five years the bulk of the estate should be used to found a hospital. Under an act of the Legislature the hospital is created, known as the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

$100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

ITCHING HUMORS

Itching, burning, bleeding, and scaling of the skin and scalp is the condition of thousands of skin-tortured and disfigured men, women, and children who may be instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, when all else fails.

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For circular and other information, address, inclosing stamp, or call upon Geo. W. Mehaffey, Genl. Secretary, Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 458 Boylston St. Telephone 191 Back Bay. Mention paper.

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Preventics prevent Colds and Grippe, at the sneeze stage. Takes a day or two if cold is seated. Pleasant, harmless candy tablets. Do not sicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or Dr. Shoop, Box 10, Racine, Wis.

—Take a Preventic

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Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

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YOUNG WOMAN TELLS OF PERIL IN SHIPWRECK

Mrs. Rufus Wry in Gloucester Describes Escape From Death in Gale.

RESCUED BY FISHERMEN

Special to the Boston American.

GLOUCESTER, Jan. 7.—Rescued from what seemed certain death by the crew of the fishing schooner Theodore Roosevelt, while their vessel was helpless in the grip of the storm 160 miles off Thacher's Island, the crew of the brigantine Ohio of St. John, N. B., and the pretty twenty-two-year-old wife of her captain, Rufus Wry, were brought to Gloucester and are now recovering from the effects of their terrible experience.

Mrs. Wry is at the home of Captain James McHenry of the Roosevelt, and Captain Wry and his men are in the hospital under treatment for frostbite and the injuries that a number of them received when the Ohio's cargo of lumber shifted during the gale.

To a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter Mrs. Wry said:

Her First Sea Trip.

"It was my first time at sea, and I don't believe I'll ever go to sea again. I went out with my husband on the Ohio, bound from Kingsport, N. S., for New York, with lumber. It was a fearful experience.

When the storm got bad I went to my husband's cabin and stayed there until we were taken off. The deck of a vessel is no place for a woman in a storm, for she would only be in the way of the seamen, and there is danger in timbers buffeted about by the waves.

"The storm was terrible, and I didn't know what to do, but I had confidence in my husband, and I felt that we would come out all right."

Captain Wry, who has been at sea nearly all of his twenty-seven years, said that he never had seen it blow as it did in the storm which disabled the Ohio.

"The seas loosened up the deck load, and some of the crew were badly hurt by the timbers," he said. "One wave, which boarded us from the stern, smashed the wheel and the binnacle, and we were utterly helpless until we rigged a tackle to the rudder. We had no compass to steer by and no light to watch one if we had one. We were all badly frostbitten when the Roosevelt saw our signal of distress, and the brave chaps from her came over in their dory."

Roosevelt Damaged.

The Roosevelt, Captain McHenry said, has had the worst possible luck a fisherman could have short of shipwreck, for it blew so hard that she lost all but two of her dories and could get out only two sets. She was returning to port with one halibut in the hold to show for her trip, when she sighted the Ohio.

The men who took off the people of the Ohio and afterward brought the vessel into port as a prize are known in Gloucester and along the coast as the star crew of all that go out from Gloucester. They are Mike White, Sylvester Thomas, Gardner Sullivan, Neil McPhee, Angus McDonald, James de Lancre, David Higgins and Lafayette Johnson.

ALL STOCK PRICES WEAK

A poor bank statement and lower London prices produced weakness in Wall street to-day. Prices were heavy from the opening and finals were generally at fractional losses. Metropolitan sagged over 2 per cent, while Anaconda was off 3½. Amalgamated was given very little support, the closing price recording a loss of ¾ of 1 per cent. Boston prices were irregular.

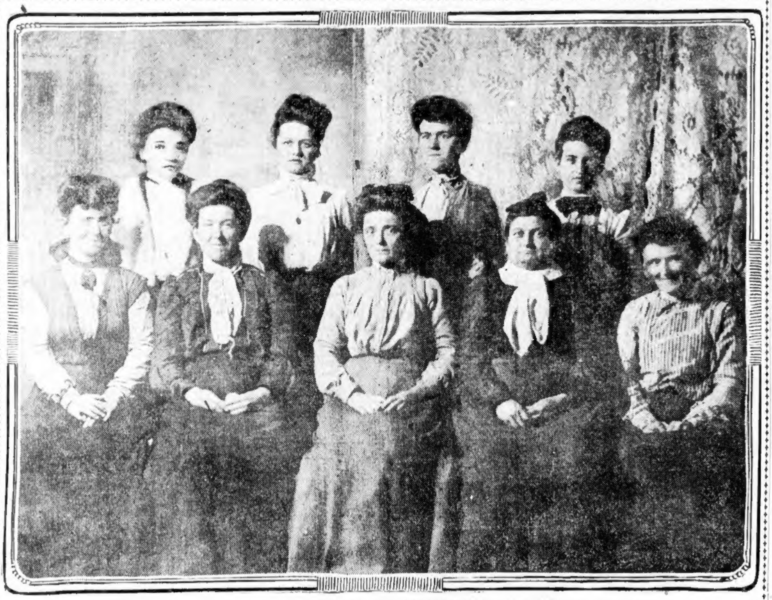
BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening	Close
Adventure	6½	6½
Allouez	20¾	21
Amalgamated	73⅜	73¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	20	20
Am. Ag. Ch. preferred	86½	86¼
American Telephone	146½	147
American Woolen	22¾	22¼
American Woolen preferred	93	92½
Atlantic	17¾	18
Atchison	86¾	87
Atchison pref	100⅞	100⅞
Bingham	34	34
Boston Cop	64½	65
Boston Elevated	157	157¼
Boston & Maine	175	175
Calumet & Hecla	647½	645
Centennial	25¼	25¼
Copper Range	68¾	68¾
Daly West	14	14½
Edison Electric Illum	252	251
Granby	5 3-16	5 3-16
Isle Royale	26½	26½
Mass Electric preferred	58	59
Mass Gas	38⅝	38⅝
Mass Gas preferred	80½	80⅝
Mohawk	53	53
N. Y., N. H. & H.	200⅜	201½
Old Dominion	27½	27⅜
Osceola	93½	94
Parrot	30	30
Pullman	239	239
Shannon	8¼	8¼
Shoe Machinery	67½	67½
Shoe Machinery pref	32¼	32¼
Tamarack	125	125
United States Steel	28⅞	28¾
U. S. Steel pfd	91⅝	91⅝
United Fruit	106	106¼
United States Oil	11½	11¼
U. S. Mining	24¼	24¼
Union Pacific	113¼	113⅞
Utah	42¼	42½
Victoria	5	
Western Tel pref	100	100
Winona	12	12
Wolverine	105	105

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening	Close
Amalgamated Copper	73½	73
American Car & Fdy	33	33
American Car & Fdy preferred	94	94
American Locomotive	36⅞	35⅝
American Smelting	80½	80¼
American Sugar	141	141½
Anaconda	109	105½
Atchison	87½	86⅞
Atchison preferred	100⅞	100⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	104½	103⅞
Brooklyn Transit	60¼	59⅞
Canadian Pacific	132	131⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	47¾	47¼
Chicago, Great West	22⅞	22¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46½
Consol. Gas	195½	196½
Erie	40	39½
Erie 1st preferred	78¼	78¼
Erie 2d preferred	61½	61½
General Electric	187	187
Illinois Central	155½	156¼
Louisville & Nashville	139¼	139¼
Manhattan Elevated	166⅝	166½
Metropolitan	117¾	115⅝
Mexican Central	23	23
Missouri Pacific	106	105½
M. K. & Texas	31½	31½
M., K. & Texas pfd	63	63
New York Central	144½	144¼
Norfolk & Western	79¼	79½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45
ennsylvania	138	137½
ople's Gas	106¼	106½
ding	81	81⅝
Island	36¼	36⅞
n Pacific	64½	64½
n Railway	34½	34⅜
	171⅞	171½
	34½	35
	71	70
	113¼	113⅞
	12⅝	12½
pfd	101¼	101¼
	28⅞	28⅝
	91½	91⅝
	93½	93½

NINE BRAVE GIRLS WILL TRY TO END FALL RIVER STRIKE



Photograph by Woodward.

COMMITTEE OF NINE YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO BRING FALL RIVER STRIKE TO AN END.

From left to right, standing: Eva Twisse, Annie Goodrow, Mary O'Brien, Mamie Hayes. From left to right, sitting: Katie O'Brien, Nellie Oldis, Mamie Sullivan, Margaret Lyons, Margaret O'Brien.

Assume Mighty Task in Which 16,000 Strikers Have Failed of Success.

Would Pour Tale of Suffering Mill Hands Into Ears of the Owners.

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 7.—Twenty-four thousand men, women and children struck in Fall River mills on July 25, last, because of a notice that wages were to be cut one-eighth, and there are 16,000 of them left in the city. Merchants and labor unions have failed to end the longest textile labor struggle in history, but NINE young women have set themselves about this mighty task.

While the men strikers are waiting grimly for the Legislature to intervene, or for the softening of mill-owners' hearts, the nine young women stepped forward with the faith that moves mountains and the courage that leads forlorn hopes. They met and organized. They petitioned President Borden of the Manufacturers' Association for a conference. They want to tell the mill owners the grievances of overworked women mill hands.

"There seems to be no good reason," said Secretary Mamie Hayes to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter, "why our petition should not be granted. If it is and we can confer with the manufacturers, we intend to present in a reasonable way how it seems to striking operatives and how the situation appears to us."

177 PAINTINGS IN ART SHOW

The seventy-first exhibition of the Boston Art Club opened to-day and it was the unanimous verdict of those who visited it that the exhibition was the best in years. The show will be open every day except Sunday until February 1. It contains 177 paintings and four sculptures.

Out-of-town artists are prominent among the exhibitors. Edward W. Redfield, of Pennsylvania, has two strong landscapes, "The Island" and "The River." Both were greatly admired. L. M. Genth, of Philadelphia, sent three pictures.

Bryson Burroughs's exhibit, "The Diggers," shows three negroes at work and is true to life. Mr. Burroughs lives in New York. E. Aubrey Hunt, another New York artist, has "The Powder Play—Morocco." Fred W. Benson has "Elizabeth," a painting of a little girl, which is pronounced one of the best in the exhibition. J. Alden Weir, I. H. Caliga, J. Frank Currier, Pauline McKay and other well known artists are exhibitors.

☞ **Seumas MacManus, the noted Irish writer, is a regular contributor to the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.**

COAL STRIKE IN LYNN SETTLED

Special to the Boston American.

LYNN, Jan. 7.—At 8:30 this morning the 150 striking members of the Coal Teamsters' Union went to work, and the coal famine in this city over Sunday was averted.

Through the efforts of Richard P. Barry of the State Board of Arbitration, and Charles Hastings, ex-president of the Lynn Board of Trade, the dealers made a proposition to the union, offering to grant the half-hour a day, on condition that in the future the union would refer any difficulty to a board of arbitration.

Petition of Fall River Girls to Mill Owners

NINE Fall River girl operatives sent this petition to the mill owners:

To W. B. Borden, Sr., President of the Manufacturers' Association:

Dear Sir—The undersigned respectfully present that there is a serious strike among the cotton operatives of this city, and that all branches of labor and trade are calling out for an adjustment. No doubt every reasonable effort has been made to bring the contending factions together. We have, however, decided to petition your board for still another conference, to be held at your earliest convenience, when we shall attempt to show to your board lines of argument, more or less new, and to offer discussion of the Fall River strike problem from the standpoint of hard-worked operatives, who are forced to the conviction of unjust treatment, and who desire to present their cases in this manner.

Per order of Girls' Conference Committee,

MAMIE HAYES, Secretary,

128 John street, Fall River.

16,000 STRIKERS FACE STARVATION

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 7.—Destitution in Fall River because of the long-continued strike is appalling. It is said by Salvation Army workers, city officials, strike leaders and others who are brought into contact with the famished that it is not over-estimation to state that 16,000 persons in this city are hungry most of the time. Many are almost starved.

Besides the pinch of famine, the suffering because of lack of fuel and Winter clothing is heartrending.

Still the wan-faced, cold-benumbed and hungry mill operatives will not accept the 12½ per cent. wage cut and go back to grinding toil. They say that they cannot get enough to eat at the wages offered, and that they might as well starve in idleness at home, or on the streets, as at work at the looms.

In Fall River men who have studied the situation say that the strike and the suffering are the direct result of gambling in cotton. Speculators forced up the price of cotton until manufacturers said they could not pay current prices for the staple and the old wage scale and find any profit in the market for their manufactured goods.

Three Thousand Depend on City.

While cotton planters to-day find the price for their crop so low that they prefer burning to ginning it, the men, women and children whose business it is to make cloth in Fall River mills cannot earn enough to feed, clothe, warm and shelter themselves.

Strike sympathizers allege that the manufacturers are not willing to take advantage of the present low price in cotton and call back the faithful hands who earned large dividends for them for so many years, but prefer to coin profit out of suffering flesh and blood.

Three thousand strikers are subsisting on the scant dole dealt out weekly by the city pauper department. Thousands more depend upon private charity and meagre allowances from strike funds. Six thousand children are seeking bread which parents cannot provide. Many of the little ones are shoeless, although the streets are carpeted with ice and snow.

The strike began on July 25 last. Since then the wage loss to operatives is estimated at $4,000,000.

The city of Fall River has lost 8,000 of its most skilled mill workers. The 16,000 now here stay because they cannot get away.

Action by Legislature.

In his inaugural address Governor Douglas said:

"The most deplorable conditions exist in Fall River. I cannot attempt to dissect the causes leading up to this condition, but it is sufficient for us to know that it exists. If it is possible, in the deliberations of your bodies, to formulate a remedy for existing conditions and prevent their reoccurrence, humanity will not have labored in vain."

Strike sympathizers say that this was meant as a recommendation to the Massachusetts Legislature to take action. The action has been taken by the introduction in the Senate of a resolve that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration come to Fall River to investigate existing conditions.

Strike leaders think that if a Legislative committee comes to Fall River and investigates the existing trouble, the striking mill hands will be sustained in its report. Manufacturers manifest no desire for such a visit, saying that the suggestion calls for a radical and impracticable proceeding.

General Secretary Albert Hibbert of the United Textile Workers of America, said:

"We are pleased by Governor Douglas's reference to Fall River. He has put it up to the Legislature to find a way to end the strike.

"Manufacturers say they can't pay the old wage scale. We say they can. Let a Legislative committee come here and find out which is right—the mill workers or the manufacturers. That will satisfy us."

Mayor Backs Up the Governor.

Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers said:

"It is the duty of the Governor, the Legislature or anybody else who can end the strike, to do so. We would welcome Legislative interference."

Mayor John T. Coughlin said: "I listened to the Governor's address, and I was particularly pleased at two features of it touching on Fall River.

"He suggested that cities should govern themselves and not be controlled from without, as must be the case when police commissions are appointed by the State, as in Brockton and Fall River. I took the same position in my inaugural.

"With relation to the strike situation here, I believe with the Governor, that something should be done at once, and I will do everything in my power, co-operating with the Governor, the Legislature, or any other responsible body towards strike settlement."

NAN PATTERSON HAS DREAMS OF ELECTRIC CHAIR

Night of Terror for Accused Actress Alarms Authorities of the Tombs Prison.

FEARS FOR HER SANITY

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Alarmed at a night of terror which Nan Patterson suffered last night, in which dreams of electric chairs ended in hysterics, the Tombs keepers were instructed by Warden Flynn to-day to keep the closest watch over the prisoner. He fears that at last the strain which the former actress is undergoing will cost her her sanity.

Nan Patterson has borne her burdens without her health being affected until the news that bail had been refused was carried to her by Lawyer Abraham Levy, when her nerves gave way. She tried to sleep last night, but nightmares, which she described to-day as terrifying in their nature, continually awakened her. Once she awakened with a great start and cried piteously.

"Take it away! I don't want to see it! Take it away!"

"Take what away?" asked the matron when she arrived.

"The electric chair!" she gasped, and fell back exhausted.

EXPECT NEW AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED

Master Teamsters to Hold Final Meeting Monday to Consider the Matter.

IN EFFECT NEXT TUESDAY

On Monday evening the Master Teamsters' Association of the city, consisting of 115 of the 900 team owners of the city, will hold a meeting, at which final action will be taken on the matter of signing the agreement submitted by the Team Drivers' Union which will go into effect Tuesday morning for one year.

So far the members of the association have not shown any desire to agree to a renewal of the agreement with the union.

Business Agent J. A. Duffy of Team Drivers' Local 25 stated to-day that there would be no general strike, as 300 team owners had already renewed the existing agreement, as no change is asked. He felt confident that the owners who are members of the Team Owners' Association would also decide to sign.

At the office of the Master Teamsters' Association, No. 70 Kilby street, it was stated that the association had as yet taken no action in the matter.

THE ADVENTUROUS LIFE OF
Kit Carson
IN JANUARY
OUTING
THE OUTDOOR MAGAZINE OF HUMAN INTEREST
Edited by Caspar Whitney.
Mark Twain's Country
Skate Sailing
The Middle West Discovers Outdoors
FICTION, PRACTICAL ARTICLES AND STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS.
25 cents on all New Stands.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WOOD PIANO CO.

HEADQUARTERS for high-grade pianos, all makes to select from; terms to suit every purchaser; Chickering; Steinway, $145; Knabe, $140; Henry F. Miller, $140; Ivers & Pond, $135; Hallet & Davis, $125, $140; all these pianos have been put in good order and are genuine bargains; correspondence solicited and full information by mail.

WOOD PIANO CO.,
180 TREMONT ST.

PIANOS FOR RENT.
F. A. PELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

Our stock of pianos for rent is one of the largest and best in Boston. Prices the lowest. All rent allowed toward purchase. Exclusive representatives for Mehlin, Kurtzman, Kroeger, Bacon Pianos; also special bargains in uprights of all the well-known makes, at prices from $50 to $300; terms to suit. F. A. PELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

STEINWAY PIANO

WILL sacrifice to quick buyer; reason for selling, I have no use for the instrument. T 138, Boston American.

BRIGGS UPRIGHT

WILL sell for $50; write and make appointment. T 96, Boston American.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT

MUST be sold at once; tone, action and general appearance first class. C 172, Boston American.

$70 BUYS my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had excellent care in refined family; handsome solid mahogany bench; silk scarf, with some music, included; can be seen evenings, or afternoons after 2 o'clock by addressing D 88, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO 3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; must sell at once. B 99, Boston American.

REAL ESTATE.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm, good buildings, handy Boston. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

GREENWICH PARK—Desirable 1-family house of 15 rooms, hardwood finish, etc.; well rented; will exchange; prefer small country place. P. O. Box 3,004, Boston.

$1,350—On easy terms, a cosey 5-room cottage in Cambridge, with 6,000 feet of land; fruit and shade trees; near steam and electric cars. W. A. DUNHAM, 7 Water st., room 411.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND ICE BUSINESS FOR SALE
In a New England city of more than 50,000 inhabitants; incorporated company; capital stock, $25,000. Address P. O. Box 2,181, Boston, Mass.

BAKING and ice cream business; nice house, barn, No. 2 Middlebury oven, horse, cart, harness, in a good town; sickness cause of sale; $1,800, $600 down. F. E. MANN, Milford, Mass.

FOR SALE—Lodging house, rent $25, 11 rooms, occupied. 3 Linwood pl., Charlestown.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST and most select school in Boston, PROF. HEINEMANN'S, 176 Tremont st.; beginners' class Tues. and Thurs.; advanced Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

STOKELL'S, 178 Tremont st.—Private lessons, 50c., with music; any home, day or evening.

PROF. SLYE, 661 Tremont st., 12 lessons, $3; lessons day or evening.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW ENGLAND LAW AND COLLECTION CO.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Lowest Rates.
1 Beacon St., Rooms 90-91. Tel. 662-7 Haymarket.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Thursday evening, Jan. 5, between the White Automobile Co.'s store, cor. Tremont and Berkeley sts., and the Elevated sta. at cor. Wash. and Dover sts., one right-hand glove of moleskin fur, gauntlet style, Fownes make. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to office of T. W. COAKLEY, 20 Pemberton sq.

LOST—Jan. 6, left-hand otter fur glove, on Summer st., between Sage's Trunk Depot and South Station. Reward if returned to SAGE'S, 81 Summer st.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., individual instruction, day and evening, none too old to learn, call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 37 Boylston st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CLEARANCE SALE of fine furniture, 25 to 50 per cent discount. GUY'S, 86 Canal st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

1,000 MEN AND BOYS WANTED DAILY—Shaves 1c to 15c; haircuts 2c to 25c. HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

DETECTIVES, shrewd, clever men in every locality; steady work guaranteed every day; we prepare the inexperienced for the business. Write "PRINCIPAL," Rooms 40-41, Loan and Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

DETECTIVES, shrewd, clever men in every locality; steady work guaranteed every day; we prepare the inexperienced for the business. Write "PRINCIPAL," Rooms 40-41, Loan and Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MEN can earn good income, commission, whole or spare time, taking subscriptions for shares established business paying 10 per cent annually; $100 shares purchasable $3 monthly. Particulars room 921, 50 Congress st.

SEVERAL WIDE AWAKE solicitors, ladies or gentlemen, to take orders for photographs; entirely new proposition; steady work, good pay. Call evenings or write. TREFFLEY, 75 Elm st., Somerville.

STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN (25 to 30 years old) to work nights on lunch bar; must have the best of references and give surety; no others need apply. BALTIMORE DAIRY LUNCH, 8 Howard st. (See Mr. Chadbourne.)

SMART MAN to manage a Boston branch of a matrimonial bureau. Address C 21, Boston American.

WANTED—Practical baker to sell oil to baking trade; weekly salary. C 19, Boston American.

WORKMEN'S Time Book and Diary; every laborer buys at sight; agents wanted; sample 15c. W. H. SHERMAN, publisher, Bar Harbor, Me.

YOUNG MAN, 18-25 years old, living in the vicinity of Allston, Newton, Cambridge or Somerville, general office work, $8. 364 Washington st., room 2.

MEN wanted everywhere, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; permanent occupation; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted. 195 Brunswick st., Dorchester.

GIRL for general work to go home nights. 451 Mass. av.

NURSES—School of massage, electricity; diploma. E. TREFRY, ME, 126 Berkeley st.

NURSES—School of massage, electricity; diploma. E. TREFRY, ME, 126 Berkeley st.

SEVERAL business women to place high-grade security on easy instalments, long-established enterprise, paying 10 per cent yearly; good opportunity; particulars by interview. Suite 921, 50 Congress st.

WANTED—Women to work on collars and stocks at home; work sent free. Inclose stamped addressed envelope. J. & F. WOOD, Springfield, Mass.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; I must sell this at once, and any reasonable offer will not be refused; write me and make appointment. G 107, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, woodsmen, drivers, diggers, laborers, sawmill and factory hands; also opportunities to learn useful trades, Telephone, telegraph or write to FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1226 Hay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

FIRST-CLASS Swedish laundress wants work to take home. Please call or write Miss HILDA DAHLIN, 21 Willow pl., off Shawmut av.

RELIGIOUS.

BIBLE DISCOURSE on the "Atonement and Divine Plan of the Ages"; valuable Bible helps, including "Millennial Dawn" series in six volumes, given away and loaned. Pastor Charles T. Russell will speak at 3 p. m. to-morrow, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Market and Summer sts., Lynn.

HARVARD ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Harrison ave.—Rev. M. R. Deming, pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30; morning subject, "The Rejected Messiah." Master Harry Leslie Childs, boy soprano, will sing at the evening service. Public cordially invited.

MR. WALTER P. PINEL of Quincy will deliver a lecture in Harrison Hall, Deacon Building, 1651 Washington st., at 7 p. m., on "Adam the First and Adam the Second." Seats free, no collections.

STOVES, ETC.

MORE STOVES: To the public, who appreciate good values, we are indebted for the largest fall trade in 18 years. About 600 bargains still remain, including 68 Magee Ranges, 44 Glenwoods, 26 Crawfords and 20 Hubs; prices $12, $14, $17, etc. ALBEE'S, 99 Blackstone St.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates, 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Sq. House.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body; all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on fore paw; answers to name Pabbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

PERSONALS.

INVENTOR, 35, wishes to meet a lady of means and refinement; matrimony if congenial; no agents or triflers; perfectly confidential. Q 28, American.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

Have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge is freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8; Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. He has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call here at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office and by mail, $2. Specialist in diseases of women for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Consultation free. A lady to talk with you if you wish. Confinements taken. Lying-in hospital connected. All the comforts of home. Strict privacy. Lowest rates. Hours 9-8, Sundays 1-4. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont St. The oldest and most reliable specialist in New England. No charge unless relieved.

DR. EMMONS CO.,
170 TREMONT ST., Up One Flight, Hours 9-7; Sun., 12-2.
For month of January we will cure all women's diseases for $10. Avoid dangerous drugs, pills or operations. Our scientific treatment is the only safe method known that will always cure. Honest, confidential advice free. Lady physician if preferred. Private hospital.

MR. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.
My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.
The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun., 4-6.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.
40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7. Sun. 4-6.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP
OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-7; Sun. 12-2.

DR. GORDON Office 522 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun. 1 to 8 p. m.

LYING-IN HOME.
PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box, 2459.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE, I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

HAVE THEM COME YOUR WAY

By a judicious use of the BOSTON AMERICAN WANT DEPT. you have a guarantee of the largest circulation in New England and quickest results.

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

FITZGERALD DREW WITH THOMPSON

Special to the Boston American.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—In one of the fastest battles ever fought here, Willie Fitzgerald, of New York, and Maurice Thompson, of Butte, battled six rounds to a draw. The bout was one of those rough-house affairs where give and take is the rule throughout.

Many fans thought that Fitzgerald had a mark in the Butte man, and that he would score a knockout before the limit. However, Fitz had a hard time reaching Thompson, and many of his well-aimed blows went awry just because of Fitz's clever footwork.

In the last round Fitz had his opponent very groggy, and the latter seemed ready to throw up his hands, when the gong intercepted. When it was announced that the mill was a draw some admirers of Fitz set up an awful howl, and for a time it looked as though a riot would be precipitated.

Otto Sieloff had an easy time with Jack Dougherty. Twice the latter was sent down for the count, but in each instance he gamely gained his feet and stuck it out until the end. In the last round Dougherty was in bad shape, but he managed to stall through to the end. Young O'Leary, of Milwaukee, got the decision over Carl Waters, of Chicago.

JENKINS WILL MEET CARKEEK

Special to the Boston American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Tom Jenkins and Jack Carkeek have signed articles to wrestle at Morris Levy's club, Woodward's Pavilion, next Tuesday night "for the world's catch-as-catch-can championship," as the articles read.

Jenkins wanted a mixed match, although the style adopted is his own and best. Carkeek shines at this one method and Tom wanted to run in a Graeco-Roman bout. It is Carkeek's boast that no man has ever put his shoulder to the mat in competition since he became catch-as-catch-can champion of the world in that sort of match. Jenkins is certain that he can do the trick.

TECH TO TRY B. A. A. GAMES

Tech will enter a large number of men in the Boston Athletic Association, to be held in Mechanics' Building on February 11. Two teams have been entered in the relay races, one against Bowdoin and the other in the open race.

A large number of handicap men will be entered in each event, and it is expected that Tech will make a few points in the meet.

Coach John Mahan has been hard at work with the candidates for the last few weeks, getting them into condition, and to-day the regular training was started. A larger number of candidates has turned out this year than ever before, and among them are some excellent athletes.

BRIGGS TO FIGHT SULLIVAN AGAIN

Peter Sullivan, who got the better of his recent battle with Jimmy Briggs, has been matched to meet the Chelsea fighter some time this month at the New Bedford A. C. Briggs is anxious to retrieve his lost laurels, and says he will go after Sullivan from the tap of the gong this time and try to land a knockout.

* * *

Kid Barrish, one of the leading newsboy scrappers, wants to meet the winner of the main bout at Brockton next week between Tommy English and Monks, the newsboy from Providence.

* * *

Nothing has yet been done toward arrangements for the National A. A. U. boxing championships which are due to take place in this city in March, but the championship committee of the N. E. A. A. U., which has charge of the same, will hold a meeting shortly and arrive at some decision in the matter. It is the intention of the committee to take entire charge of the "champs" this year and run the bouts off without the aid of any club or other management as has been the case in past years. Whether the committee is able to accomplish this remains to be seen, but it is a new move and one that the committee is not entirely acquainted with.

* * *

Kid Mohan of Brooklyn will arrive in town in a few days and will be ready to meet Jimmy Walsh at 112 pounds, or any other boy in his class.

Passing Events IN THE *World of Sport*

BY A. H. C. MITCHELL.

St. Louis fans are reported to be "snickering" because President Taylor paid money in addition to Outfielder Stone in exchange for Jesse Burkett. It is even hinted that Mr. Taylor was "Mrs. Chadwicked" on the deal. Well, that remains to be seen. Maybe there will be less "snickering" down there three or four months from now.

The simple fact that a man does not play good ball in St. Louis does not prove that he cannot play good ball somewhere else. How a man can play ball or play marbles or play anything else in a town like St. Louis is beyond the comprehension of everybody outside the Mound City. Lou Criger remarked the last time the Champs were there: "If I ever get transferred to St. Louis again (Criger played a year or two there) I'll quit the business. It's the ——— ——— (unfit for publication) ——est town on the face of the map."

That's what all the ball players say, and that's what Burkett has been saying since the first day he went there from Cleveland with Young and Criger. No ambition, no desire to swat the ball, don't care whether school keeps or not. Time all taken up answering the gibes of the left-field bleachers.

Burkett is expected to pull himself out of the St. Louis rut when he joins the Boston team. His efforts will be supported by the best ball team in the world and his good work on the Huntington avenue grounds will be applauded by the fairest-minded crowd in the world, while if he strikes out he will not be hooted from Dan to Beersheba. And behind it all he will have to fight for his place, for Selbach, Stahl and Freeman are not going to lay down and let Burkett get awy with it.

As for Stone, maybe Mr. Taylor knew what he was doing when he let him go with a little cash for Burkett. Stone had one trial here and did not make good in the estimation of Collins. Then he went west and batted for .400 or so for the Milwaukee Club.

That is not a guarantee that he can do the same in the American League. Stone closed his season with the Milwaukee Club a week or so before the American League season ended. Mr. Taylor, who had drafted him, wanted him to join the Champs and finish out the heart-breaking race with them. It was figured that Stone's batting might help out in a tight pinch, such as taking Gibson's or Criger's place in the ninth inning when necessary.

He was asked by wire to join the club, but replied that he was going home. Instead, he joined a barnstorming expedition, and played prairie teams in the vicinity of Chicago. He was there when the Champs arrived in the Windy City for their last series with the White Sox—those important games upon which the pennant hung. Stone was sent for and he met the officials of the Boston Club in Joe Cantillon's office. No argument would induce him to join the Bostons. Under the circumstances it is no wonder Mr. Taylor did not hesitate long when the right inducements came along for an exchange of Stone and Burkett.

* * *

If it wasn't for the spit ball and a few big trades that have kept the baseball writers busy they would have to fall back as usual on the new men who are breaking in from the minor leagues. This is the natural season of the year for the newcomers. After the season opens you hear very little of them. They fade away. But now, when one of them goes to headquarters to sign a $1,000 contract, he gets a column on his necktie, trousers and general make-up, and his views on baseball are quoted at length.

In the old days when the funny Mr. Andy Freedman presided over the destinies of the New York Club, he used to call the baseball reporters to his office and deliver himself as follows:

"I have just signed Pitcher Hornswagler, of the Podunk League. He is a .300 hitter, is fast on his feet and has speed to burn. He's a wonder."

About fifty of these wonders would be taken down South for Spring training, and before you could round them up for their pedigrees they would begin to disappear. Finally when the team started North they had all vanished, and the same old crowd of third-raters held forth at the Polo Grounds.

* * *

Is not the drafting business carried to excess? What in the world will Hanlon do with his "fifty-seven varieties"? Can he in two or three weeks of Spring practice pick out the best fifteen or twenty men to carry until the next weeding time comes? As a rule the lower a club finishes in a race the more men it drafts for next season. But do not some of the top-notchers gather in more men than they have any use for? What will Collins do with the three or four or five extra pitchers the Champs will take South next Spring? With Young, Dineen, Tannehill and Gibson signed there's not much use of others.

BAR CROKER'S RACE HORSES

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The English Jockey Club has issued an order prohibiting the training of the three horses owned by Richard Croker on Newmarket Heath. Secretary Weatherby declines to discuss the reasons for the action of the Jackey Club against Croker. Croker wired here from Dublin that he hadn't the slightest idea why his horses were barred.

TRIALS ARE POSTPONED.

Trials for the all-Boston public high schools relay team, which is to compete against a similar team from Worcester at the B. A. A. games, February 11, have been postponed from next Monday to January 16, and will be held at the board track at Holmes Field.

GARDNER WILL MEET KELLY

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Jimmy Kelly, the clever East Side lightweight, was matched to-day to meet Jimmy Gardner, the Lowell (Mass.) lightweight, for twenty rounds, before the Denver Athletic Club January 24. This will be the fourth meeting between Kelly and Gardner.

GYM GAMES, JANUARY 23.

The Cambridgeport Gym games will be held in their own gym, corner of Harvard and Prospect streets, Cambridgeport, Monday, January 23.

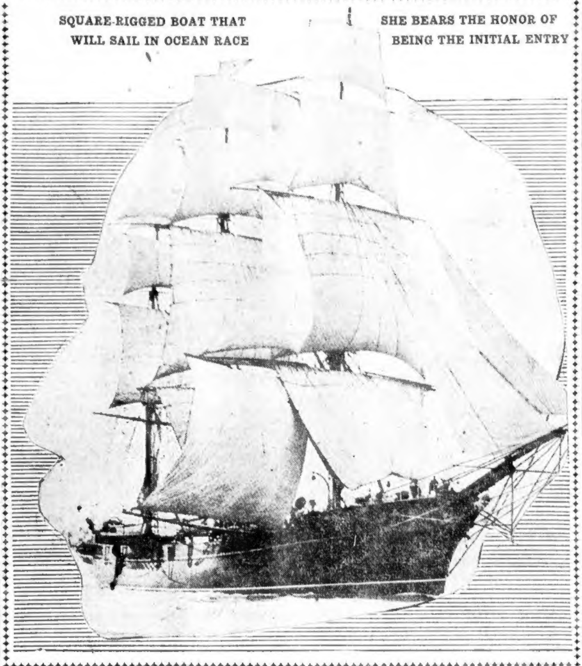
WILL WRESTLE TO-NIGHT.

Edgar O. Parker, of the Boston Y. M. C. U., and William J. Hennessey will meet in a special catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout at the B. A. A. to-night.

ENGLISH YACHT IN KAISER'S CUP RACE.

SQUARE-RIGGED BOAT THAT WILL SAIL IN OCEAN RACE

SHE BEARS THE HONOR OF BEING THE INITIAL ENTRY



Earl of Crawford's Valhalla in Full Rig, Which Will Race for the Kaiser's Cup, and a Profile of the German Emperor, Who Has Inaugurated the Transatlantic Race.

Commander Habbinghause, naval attache at the German Embassy at Washington, has announced that he has received information from the Imperial Yacht Club, at Kiel, that the Earl of Crawford has entered the British auxiliary yacht Valhalla for the German Emperor's ocean cup race, which will start from Sandy Hook on May 15 next.

If this is true the Valhalla has the honor of being the first yacht entered for the Transatlantic race.

The Valhalla, which was originally built for Major J. F. Laycock, is a full-rigged ship of 1,500 tons, and carries a crew of 130 men. She was intended to be a replica of an old privateer, and, as will be seen from the photograph, she is square rigged and fitted with studding sails and tops of the old pattern. She measures 237 feet between perpediculars, has 37 feet beam, is 20 feet deep and has 900 horse power engines.

Count Boni de Castellane owned her at one time and afterward sold her to the Earl of Crawford. The Valhalla has voyaged almost around the globe. She came to New York in 1895, during the international yacht races, where she attracted great attention, and afterward took Lord Dunraven back to England in her. If she starts she will undoubtedly be the largest boat in the race, but probably possesses little speed except off the wind.

CHESTER GOODWIN GOT A DRAW WITH SAMMY SMITH

A more clever bit of fighting machinery has not been seen in operation for some time than little Sammy Smith, of Philadelphia, who, with Chester Goodwin, New England's champion lightweight, stepped fifteen rounds to a draw at the Douglas A. C. at Chelsea.

It was the first appearance of the Quaker boy in this section, and the impression created among the fans that thronged the ringside was clearly evident that there are few in the business with the same shiftiness, quickness of action in arms and feet, and possessing all the qualities that a typical boy in his class could want, with one exception, and that was in the force of delivery in his blows.

As a boxer his showy style stands out prominently, and in this respect he clearly outshone Goodwin. His clear-cut manouvering was all the more manifest as the boys agreed to get away clean on the break, and it proved a distinct advantage to the lad from Slowtown.

Smith Scored Oftener.

In handing down a decision on points there was only one way to score the result, and that was in favor of Smith.

He landed more often the cleaner blows and outclevered Goodwin in putting his glove on the body, but, according to Referee Jack Sheehan, Goodwin's rushing tactics balanced Smith's pointing advantage, and therefore he weighed his decision.

All credit is due Goodwin for his stand-up fight against a faster boy. He never backed ground, but lacked the aggressiveness that he has shown in other matches. This was accounted for by Smith's ability to foil Goodwin's attack and perfect blocking system.

Time and again Goodwin missed in his leads because of Smith's ability to keep out of his opponent's reach.

Smith was satisfied to go along at an easy prey, stepping in and planting his glove for points, and succeeded admirably for a dozen rounds, till Goodwin made a desperate rally to counteract the Philadelphia boy's standing against him. Going to the final gong, he waded in and roughed it for all he was worth, but Smith was not willing to mix it and take any chances on the consequences, preferring to stick to his original mode of battle, and clinched whenever Goodwin rushed in close.

A rattling left, well timed and holding a sting, was Smith's main battery. He shot it into Goodwin's face with startling effect, and occasionally countered with a right cross follow.

His puzzling footwork bothered Goodwin considerably and helped to keep the Chelsea boxer in check. On this account Goodwin made some wild leads and several times went into the ropes, carried there from the force of his own blows.

The "clean break" slowed the bout up a bit, as both boys lived up to the agreement, and neither tried any infringing. It counted against Goodwin most, as he does his best execution at close quarters and weakens his man.

Goodwin was a slight favorite when the boys entered the ring, being the local end, and the majority of the big house was behind him.

It was a notable gathering of fight fans, and a much interested spectator was Chief of Police Hudson, who hugely enjoyed the sport.

Big Sandy Ferguson seconded Smith, to return a favor rendered him when fighting in Chicago, when Smith acted in a like capacity for the big iceman. To avoid any criticism of Sandy's action the referee gave explicit information.

Smith Wore a Flag.

Smith was decorated with the American flag around his waist and looked every inch a typical boxer. He was clean of limb and looked to be in the pink of condition.

The boys went on at catchweights, and Smith had the extra flesh that favored either one.

Smith showed his hand at the outset by reaching the head with his left with apparent ease. He kept up a constant waltz step around Goodwin, moving in like a flash and out again. He was a regular will-o'-wisp and Goodwin found it impossible to reach him.

Smith was always on the alert, darting in with a straight left and brought his right over when he could get Goodwin's guard in the air, but the necessary steam to make a short ending was not there. He gave a perfect imitation of his townsman, Jack O'Brien, in fancy boxing, even to the peculiarity of rubbing the palm of his glove on his legs when about to lead.

Goodwin Kept Busy.

In the ninth round Smith worked a couple of snappy lefts on Goodwin's mouth, and kept the Chelsea boy busy expectorating blood. He lashed into Smith just before the gong, driving both hands.

Smith was kept active in covering up in the tenth, as Goodwin continually rushed, but did not land any effective punches.

In the last rounds Goodwin went in faster, but Smith's generalship was always at hand, and he kept in stride to the last.

Patsy McKenna, the North End bantam, took on Young Chisholm, of Everett, in the first preliminary and got the decision at the end of six rounds. His terrific swings, with either hand, from any angle, bewildered Chisholm a bit, and he could not escape the fusillade.

Jack McKeever, of Boston, won over Harry Edels, of Chelsea, the ex-amateur, making a good showing with his more experienced rival.

Lillian Russell's new song, "Courting by Proxy," the words by John Kendrick Bangs and the music by A. Baldwin Sloane, sung by her in her new play, "Lady Teazle." Words and music free with every copy of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

ICE CARNIVAL POSTPONED.

The skating carnival which was planned for the Country Club, Brookline, this evening, has been postponed until January 14.

STRIKING BAG FREE

AND

BOXING GLOVES FREE

THE STRIKING BAG is full size, bell-shaped, made of extra quality wine-colored kid leather, firmly sewed together and **lined with canvas,** fitting perfectly over the **strong gum rubber bladder,** adjustable cord and screweye for suspending the bag. The bag is **strong** and **full of bounce** and will stand the hardest punching. It is a most desirable thing for growing boys and girls to possess. The **GLOVES** are the **real Fitzsimmons style, long, seven-ounce design, Yucatan leather, filled with best curled hair, carefully inspected and guaranteed satisfactory.** We send 2 pairs, 4 gloves in all. Send us your name and address for 24 cakes of **Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap** to sell at 10 cents per cake. Return the $2.40 received and we will send you at once the splendid striking bag or the boxing gloves exactly as described. **Write today.**

FRIEND SOAP AND SUPPLY CO., Dept. 32, 34-36 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

FRANKIE NEIL MAY MEET TOM MURPHY

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Now that Jimmy Gardner has informed the club officials that he has an engagement in Denver and cannot meet Joe Gans as promised, Manager Alex Greggains, of the San Francisco A. C., is striving hard to get a card which will take the place of this mill. It is likely that a match between Tommy Murphy, of New York, and Frankie Neil will be arranged.

Greggains has already wired Murphy and has requested him to come on. Neil is willing to hook up with the Gothamite. It will be remembered that the pair fought just previous to Neil's championship match abroad, and the entire press conceded a victory to Murphy. This is what led Greggains to believe this will be a good card.

The local club is certainly having lots of trouble for its card of January 27. First Jack Johnson and Marvin Hart were booked to meet, but for various reasons this bout was called off. Then it was decided to match Jimmy Gardner and Joe Gans, but the former announced that he couldn't perform.

As a preliminary to the Neil-Murphy mill, Manager Greggains intends to arrange a twenty-round preliminary between Billy Finucane or Tommy Feltz and Dick Hyland. With these attractions he believes that he can crowd his house from pit to dome, as the card would be a kind of a novelty.

WOODS MAY FIGHT "TWIN"

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—It looks as though Jack (Twin) Sullivan, of Boston, will meet Billy Woods here next month. It was originally intended to have Sully meet Jack Flynn this month, but the owner of the plot of ground for which the Century A. C. has been negotiating has come out and positively refused to lease the property for fight purposes.

JEFFORDS GETS EASY VICTORY

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—In less than ninety seconds, or just when the fight fans "got wise" that the battle had started, Jim Jeffords sent Joe Butler to the land of dreams, before the Kensington A. C. Butler looked like a "dead one" when he first stepped in the ring, and it was small wonder that he took to the mat so easily.

CRIMSON ATHLETES HOLD BIG MEETING

Harvard's mass track meeting, in the Union was an unqualified success. More than 100 candidates turned out and there was an unusual amount of enthusiasm. Among those who will try for the team this year are a number of football giants, including Captain Hurley, Hanley, Schoenfuss, Parker, Brill, Pierce and Squires. Hurley will run but the others will work in the weight events in which Harvard is unusually weak this year.

Speeches were made by Captain Schick, Trainer Graham, Coach Garcelon and Converse and Bird, the two famous hurdlers. The speeches were very optimistic, Coach Garcelon especially sizing up the material this season as unusually good.

Hockey:

Harvard's hockey team will have to put up a stiff fight if it defeats the Boston Hockey Club in its game with them on Soldiers' Field rink this afternoon.

So far this week the Crimson aggregation has been showing up in a poor light, and yesterday was no exception to the rule, although the second team was defeated by the score of 6 to 1. Ivy, the veteran goal tender, has left college to tutor a young man preparing to enter college. His loss will be severely felt.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

Harry J. Bressler, the Williamsport baseball pitcher, drafted by the Boston Nationals, has been operated on for floating cartilage of the left knee at his home in Flemington, Pa. It is believed the operation will prove successful. Bressler was injured during a game at Harrisburg, July 10, 1904, after which the Williamsporters were deprived of his services.

* * *

On the advice of Manager Lajoie, the Cleveland Baseball Club has decided to send its six regular pitchers, Bernhard, Moore, Joss, Donahue, Rhoads and Hess, and the two regular catchers, Bemis and Buelow, to Hot Springs, Ark., for a gradual boiling out. They will leave February 22 to spend a month there. For the past few years Cleveland's pitchers and catchers have not been in good shape to work properly for six weeks after the season opened, and the club owners want to obviate this difficulty this coming year.

* * *

Johnny McGraw is feeling happy these days at the prospect of another championship for the Giants and is enjoying his health at Hot Springs. Even President Brush and Secretary Knowles will take a little vacation and go to Florida to view the auto races, and Brush may enter actively into the sport.

* * *

Arlie Latham wants to umpire out on the Pacific Coast next season. As they never have had Arlie on that circuit it would be a good move to secure him. He is too well known in other leagues to be an unqualified success.

* * *

President Dreyfuss of the Pirates declares that there is not the slightest chance of Clarence Beaumont not being with his aggregation next season. Reports to the contrary are without foundation.

* * *

President Hermann of the Reds is highly elated at signing Harry Arndt and commends him for speaking favorably of the new acquisitions to the Reds' band, Bridwell and Cheek. Arndt is touted as another Bill Bradley or a Jimmy Collins in playing ability.

* * *

Otto Hess, the Cleveland southpaw, is wanted by Dennison University for coach. Seems as though none but American Leaguers are desired for the positions of guides to college players this year.

* * *

The Giants intend to get the "jump" on the other National League teams, and will report the first week in March at Washington, going direct to Savannah. After returning to New York the second week in April several exhibition games will be played on the Polo Grounds, one being with Yale.

Notes of the Harness Horses.

George M. Stevens, of Lancaster, N. H. is one of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in the country, and the only man in New Hampshire to breed two 2:10 horses, Claynas, 2:07¼, and Diavolo, 2:09¼. He has been engaged in high class breeding for over twenty years, and has a lot of extra colts at present which are heavily entered in stakes, and likely to be heard from in another year. One is a three-year-old by General Forrest, 2:09; son of Allerton, 2:09¼; dam by Simmons, 2:28; second dam Heculia, dam of Clayceps, 2:13¼, and Bonnie Lassie, 2:13¼. This colt is looked upon as a coming race horse in the two-minute class.

* * *

A. L. Thomas has added to his string the pacer Bonanza, wagon record 2:13 over a half-mile track. The horse is by a son of St. Vincent, 2:13¼, and will be raced next year.

* * *

King Direct, 2:05½, by Direct, who was campaigned by E. F. Geers last year, will be in Thomas Murphy's hands at the East View farm, New York, and later will be campaigned over the York State half mile track circuits.

* * *

W. J. Andrews, of John R. Gentry, 2:00½, and Grace Bond, 2:09¼, fame, with Wm. B. McDonald, will ship their horses to Louisville this month. That city is getting to be very popular with trainers. Scott Hudson's string is located there.

* * *

Her Grace (trial 2:04¼) was purchased by Lou McDonald for Geo. D. Sherman of Port Henry, N. J.

* * *

The good horses on the Charles River speedway, which are hard to beat, are James Gilligan's Mary D., J. A. Dodge's Warren F., T. G. Plant's Alice Carr, 2:09, R. J. Hooper's Chaine, E. V. N. Stults's Roan Wilkes and Nortec, 2:15½, Charles Leonard's Lord March 2:11¼, John Shepard's Alvo L., 2:09½, Senator L., 2:12 and Reina, 2:12¼.

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Varicocele. I cure this disease without operation, and under my treatment the congested condition soon disappears, the parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and healthy circulation are re-established.

Stricture. I cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic-electrical and medical treatment. My treatment is painless and in nowise interferes with your business duties.

Loss of Manly Vigor. You may be lacking in the power of vitality. If so, I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretion, excesses and unnatural weakness.

Contagious Blood Poison it may be in its primary stage, it may have been hereditary or contracted in early days. I stop its progress, eradicate every vestige of poison from the system, and this without the use of mercury or potash.

Private Diseases. Newly contracted cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and unnatural weakness stopped in 24 hours; cures effected in 7 days.

Chronic Disorders of Men Cured I successfully treat all UNNATURAL WEAKNESSES, LOSSES, DRAINS, affected parts, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PILES, FISTULA, HYDROCELE, RUPTURE, ECZEMA, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES.

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Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

If Girls Were Men

Readers Offer Views on This Interesting Supposition. What Do You Think About It?

EVERYONE seems waking up at the mere thought of what might happen if the world's wheels should spin in the opposite direction and "If Girls Were Men."

Letters are coming in by every post and opinions are diversified. Some girls would like the change and others shrink from it in horror.

The men, as a rule, think girls are better as girls. Of course, one would expect that opinion from the men. They know what the world holds for men and they love the girls.

Naturally they want to save girls from the struggles and hardships with which they themselves contend.

What would you do, Mary, and you, Katherine, if you were men?

And by the same token, what would Reginald and John and Clarence do "If Girls Were Men." Send your views to the editor, Woman's Page, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

ADVICE FROM A YOUNG MAN

Editor Woman's Page:

It is very interesting this question, "If Girls Were Men." But if they were men they wouldn't be girls, would they?

The idea that women would do better, if it were a possibility for them to become men, is ridiculous. Wishing is not winning. I advise the ambitious girls to try to be good girls. Then, when they become wives and mothers, let them try to make a special study of how to encourage the men to lead good lives, and to educate the children with proper [illegible].

If girls get [illegible], and instead of wishing to be something they can't be they are to make themselves noble women, they will accomplish more.

The men are what you make them; remember that, girls. Woman's influence is the most powerful thing in the world. A YOUNG MAN.

Boston.

GIRLS CAN IMPROVE THE WORLD NOW IF THEY TRY

Editor Woman's Page:

Suppose the world's wheels should spin in the opposite direction, "if girls were men." Do you think for a moment that the world would be any better? I understand by the term "if girls were men" is like removing a bad public officer from office for his bad conduct and substituting another man who is as bad as the first one.

If the would-be-men were in charge of this world, would not they be as bad as the men are to-day? Why should any girl desire to be what is impossible for her?

I think if girls were what they ought to be and what they realize they would be "if girls were men," they would find a great deal to do in order to improve this world and make it better to live in, as they do in their homes, with their present opportunities.

EDWARD N. ZUCKERMAN.
44 Lynde street, Boston.

LET GIRLS BE GIRLISH AND NOT TRY TO BE LIKE MEN

Editor Woman's Page:

"If girls were men," what would the world do for girls? The girls would not be any better than men are, even if they were men. Let the girls be as girlish as they can and never mind being men. I think the idea is simply absurd.

The majority of good women keep the men on the right track. What would become of the men if there were no girls? Let the girls be what they are and do all the good work they can.

J. S. SCHMIDT.
Roxbury, Mass.

WOULD GIVE GIRLS FREEDOM OF ACTION

Editor Woman's Page:

Regarding the supposition "if girls were men," I do not desire that they should be men, but that they should have equal freedom and do as they choose without any comment upon their actions any more than if they were men.

I think it is largely the fault of unreasonable women that girls are looked upon with contempt if they show any individuality or independence in any line. A woman can be a man's companion and at the same time be something more than an inanimate object. If the women of influence would assert that girls have every right to the same freedom that is given to boys, the working classes would soon follow in their footsteps. God speed the day when heathenism, even in America, shall be entirely overcome.

FLORENCE M. BORDEN.
Boston.

DOESN'T THINK THAT THE WORLD WOULD BE CHANGED

Editor Woman's Page:

If girls were men? Absurd supposition! I think that the world would not be changed if girls were men. Why? Because I think that men have thoughts and hearts peculiar to the sex given by God. If men are now born with those peculiar thoughts, then all men of the world will be born so. Therefore girls also would, and they would think as men do and the world would not change much?

I also think that as women have the honor of being thought of first, they would not like to lose that honor by stepping into a pair of trousers and call themselves men, lords of the creation.

Hoping that the men of 1905 will accomplish deeds which girls would like to, I remain,

SARAH GREENBLATT.
No. 2 Baldwin place, Boston.

How To "Feed the Brute"

"TELL me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are," said an epicurean ages ago. It is a self-evident truth. One of the chief things that places man so far above the lower animals is his choice and preparation of food.

With all other arts and sciences, cooking has advanced during the centuries so that it is no longer a question of living to eat as it was with the old Saxon Kings in Merry England, but the principal thought now is how to best prepare the food, and what foods are most healthful.

Eggs are nutritious and build up tissue, blood and bone. A cook is fond of saying that an egg is as good as a pound of steak for the human body. These are some excellent ways of preparing eggs:

Scrambled Eggs

Beat four eggs slightly with a fork; add half a teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, and half a cup of milk. Turn into a hot buttered omelet pan and cook quickly, stirring all the time till the egg is firm but soft. Serve on toast or with hot minced ham or veal.

Scalloped Eggs

Boil six eggs twenty minutes. Make one [illegible] sauce with stock and cream or milk, [illegible] season to taste. Moisten one cup of [illegible] cracker crumbs in one-fourth of a cup of melted butter or cream. Chop fine a cup of [illegible] or fish. Remove the yolks of the eggs and chop the whites fine. Put a layer of buttered crumbs in a buttered [illegible], then a layer of chopped whites, [illegible] minced meat, yolks rubbed through a strainer, and so on, until the material is all used, having the buttered crumbs on top. Bake till the crumbs are brown.

Baked Eggs

Break each egg into a cup, being careful not to break the yolk, and put the eggs on a hot buttered dish suitable for serving. Put a little salt on each egg. Bake until the white is firm. Add a little butter and serve at once. Garnish each egg with thin strips of [illegible] bacon.

Egg Timbales

Beat six eggs [illegible] till well mixed, add one and one-half cups of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, one teaspoonful of [illegible] [illegible] fourth teaspoonful of [illegible] [illegible] well, pour into well-buttered [illegible] [illegible] pan of hot water and bake in a [illegible] oven until firm. Serve with [illegible] or tomato sauce.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXXXIII—Continued.

"PAUL brought up my portmanteau, and I made myself as comfortable as I could under the circumstances. After three days' traveling it was delightful to be able to change my clothes. Then I stumbled down the winding staircase and joined my host in the dining hall.

"An excellent dinner was served to us by Paul. I saw no other servant, and I fancy that there was no other occupant of the castle except our three selves.

"Across the bare hall he led me once more, and then into a room exactly opposite the one in which we had dined. I stood in the doorway for a few moments surprised and filled with wonder. For the room was furnished as lavishly as any that I have ever seen. Certainly the decoration [illegible] it was bizarre and extraordinary, but [illegible] everything was extravagantly [illegible]. My first impression was of dazzling [illegible] of blinding colors. It had been [illegible] in the hall, and the torches and [illegible] but feebly illuminated the [illegible] lamps, both of ancient [illegible] design, appeared everywhere, and they had all been lit in anticipation of our visit. There was no harmony of color in the lamp shades, or in the tapestry upon the walls or in the heavy drapery. East clashed with West, brilliant hues were brought into direct contrast with sombre ones. The effect was painful to the eyes. The ceiling was a mass of quaint arabesques. A few brilliantly colored pictures were suspended from the walls, and there were three or four unframed portraits suggestive of unfinished studies.

"Valenski glanced at my face with some amusement. 'You are surprised at this?' he said, sweeping his hands round with an air of proprietorship.

"'After what I have seen of the other room; Yes.' I replied.

"'There are times when I like my comfort,' he said, and I wondered if he could actually find comfort in that extraordinarily furnished room. 'Also,' he continued, 'I feel it due to me to have one room befitting my position.' He was undoubtedly very proud of the rank he held among his fellows.

"One of the portraits attracted my attention, and I crossed the room to examine it. It represented a woman who combined in her face an astonishing beauty and a repulsive ugliness. Can you imagine the combination of two diametrically opposite qualities? I cannot define it any nearer, but I saw it in that face. One moment I said to myself that the face was loathsome, the next I found myself murmuring, 'How strangely beautiful she is!'

"'It is the work of Zara,' said Valenski, seeing the interest I was taking in the picture. 'She is a clever girl. She learnt to paint from one of her relatives, who is known in Germany and Austria as the "gypsy artist." He loves her, and will probably accompany her and her uncle to America.'

"'But who is the original of the portrait?' I asked. 'It is such an extraordinary face.'

"'She is of the Valenskis,' he replied, evasively.

"'But alive' I persisted with non-intentional rudeness. Something about the face was so extraordinary that I was impelled to speak of it.

"He shrugged his shoulders. 'Of to-day and of yesterday,' he answered. 'She has been dead and she is still alive. She lived hundreds of years ago, and she lives to-day.'

"I gazed blankly at him. 'I do not understand you,' I said.

"'Do you believe in reincarnations?' he asked.

"I was not prepared with an answer. These are the subjects which I have never thought to fathom.

"He did not continue the subject, and I asked no further questions. But for certain reasons I have recalled what he said."

"Do you think," interrupted Lilian here, "that it was a picture of the same woman whose face has been painted over that of Mrs. Borradale at the Towers? That it was a picture of the mysterious being of Adderley whom we wish to strive against?"

"It is for that reason I mentioned it," said the detective gravely. "I think it possible—if not probable. Unfortunately I elicited no information about her from Valenski. I did not know then how important it would one day become. However, I remember perfectly what he said, and the words I have quoted—cryptic as they are—are an exact repetition of them. You will notice, too, that the picture was painted by the girl Zara."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[illegible] free for everyone who [illegible] row's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Order from [illegible] dealer.

How to dress the children so that they look smart and stylish, a valuable lesson for the home dressmaker, by Mrs. Osborn, creator of fashions for the fashionable women of America, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

How royal princes and princesses make love. The interesting courtships of ten future little kings and queens who are billing and cooing just now—in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Strange romance of a cruel and unnatural beauty, who eloped and married her own mother's husband—in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A large instalment of this story will be printed in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

"What Did She Have On?"

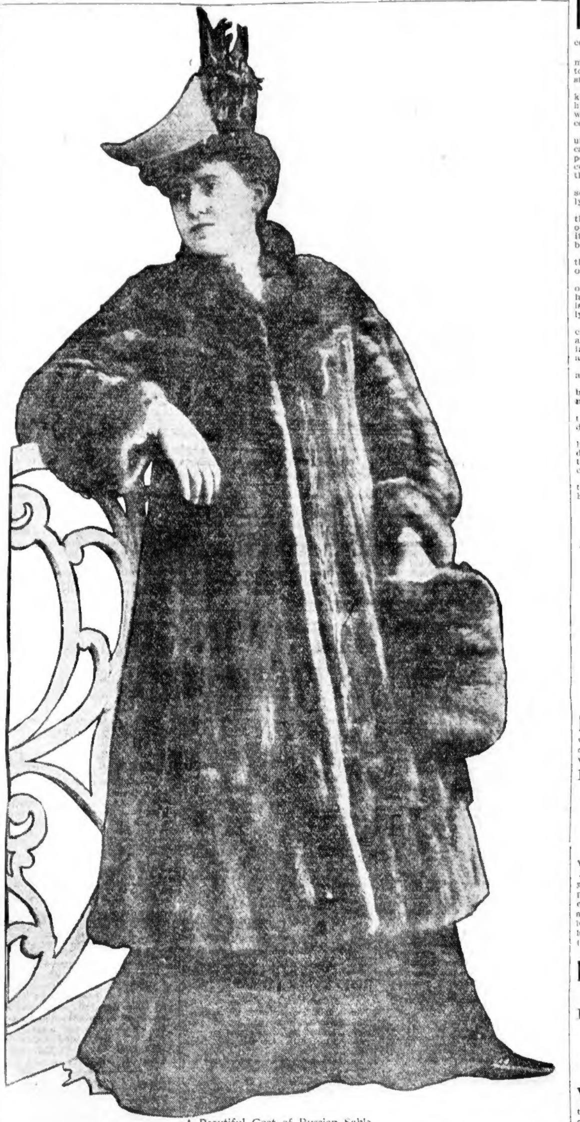
AN elegant outdoor costume, notable chiefly because of the costly fur coat. The coat was the kind called paletot and of magnificent Russian sable.

It was of a trifle more than three-quarter length, cut somewhat in kimono style, with a standing collar and wide sleeves.

The muff was one of the new huge flat affairs.

A jabot of lace at the throat softened the severe effect. The walking skirt of medium length was of dark blue broadcloth and of plain gored cut.

A rolling brimmed beaver hat caught up at the side by a coque's plume offset this costly and elegant costume.



A Beautiful Coat of Russian Sable.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Begin to Teach Children Good Manners, Kindness and Consideration Very Early

IF you, madam, are the mother of a son do not wait until he is grown up before you begin to teach him good manners and kindness and consideration.

By the time he is four years old make him think that to be of service to you or his sisters is one of the first steps toward manhood, as indeed it is.

When he performs any small act of kindness praise his manliness. Teach him to open doors and to make way for women and elders as a part of manly courtesy.

Speak with gentle disapproval of the unfortunately common type of American boy who pushes women and older people aside to scramble into public conveyances and secure a seat before them.

Say how proud you are that your son could not be guilty of such unmanly conduct.

When you are walking with your little boy call his attention to any woman or child or poor man in trouble, and if it is a matter where his services can be of use, urge him to offer them.

Awaken early in his heart a sympathy for the deformed, the crippled and otherwise unfortunate beings.

There is no other country on the face of the earth where such vulgar and heartless curiosity, and even ridicule, is bestowed upon grotesque or unsightly types of humanity as in America.

A little dwarfed girl in New York city committed suicide a few years ago because she was so weary of being laughed at and ridiculed by her associates in the street and at school.

Think of that, in this Christian age, and in the metropolis of America!

An old street pedler was set upon by school children and so annoyed and misused that he became insane.

Another was injured by children—the children of the public schools—and died from the effects of their abuse.

This is the fault of mothers who have never deemed it a part of their duty and privilege to awaken the tender and protective qualities in the character of their children.

Speak often to your boy of the pathos of dumb animals dependent upon human thoughtfulness for food, drink and decent usage.

Say what a privilege it seems to you to be able to befriend them, and to be a voice for them in making others realize their duty to our dumb brothers.

Obtain interesting books on natural history and read stories of animal life to your boy. Instruct him in the habits of beast, bird and insect, and talk to him of the wonderful domestic instincts and affections to be found in many of our speechless associates. The exhilaration of the wild bird and the happiness of the deer and hare in the woods and fields call to his mind day by day. It will be more gratifying to you when he is a man grown to feel he is the loving friend and protector rather than the skilled hunter of bird and beast. The higher order of man does not seek slaughter for amusement. He realizes that he has no right to take that which he cannot give, save for self-protection.

Make your son a higher order of man by developing those brain cells and leaving the destructive and cruel portions of the brain to shrink from lack of use.

Even in his playtime, with his inanimate toys, you can be arousing the the best or the worst part of your boy's nature.

The child who whips and screams at his hobby-horse usually whips and bellows at his flesh and blood steed when a man.

Tell him the horse is more easily manager by coaxing and petting, and that loud voices make him nervous and frighten him.

Suggest water and feed at suitable junctures, and express sorrow for the horses who have no kind boys to look out for them.

Start a humane society in the nursery and make your boy president and your little girl honorary member, and act as treasurer and secretary yourself.

Give him a medal when he offers food to a hungry street animal or speaks to a driver who is unkind to his horse, or performs any kind act. This will be interesting play to your children, and it will be sowing seed in fallow ground.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Advice to the Lovelorn

By Beatrice Fairfax

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I love a young lady about my own age very dearly. Last Summer I used to call and see her every night, and all of a sudden she acted very coolly toward me. Our friendship broke off, and I stopped calling to see her. On Hallowe'en she spoke to me as if nothing had ever happened. But since then she has kept out of my way as if she didn't want to speak to me. I wrote a note to her asking why she acted like this toward me, and she never answered. Do you think this young lady still loves me, and that I should call to see her again or not? N. L. J.

I AM afraid she does not care very much for you, and if I were you I would not waste my time on her. There are lots of nice girls in the world, you know, and why not find a new friend?

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young lady, twenty-three years old, and deeply in love with a young man three years my senior. Now, what I want to know is if I marry this young man can we keep house on $9 per week, as he works for the railroad as a sleeper carrier, and that is all he earns. He drinks and has other bad habits, so my friends say. Please advise me what to do, as your advice has helped many others. HOPE.

YOU may be sure that if the man you love will not reform before marrying you he will never afterward. Were his love paramount to everything else, he would do everything in his power for your happiness and would make every effort to drop his bad habits. Why not make a compact with him for a year. If at the end of that time he not drank or given vent to other failings, then marry him.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young girl seventeen, and am in love with a fellow one year my senior. He seems to think a great deal of me when we are alone. I have a friend of my age, and when she is with me he seems to think more of her. Now, Miss Fairfax, do you think if she is a true friend to me that she would try and part us? DISCOURAGED.

AT seventeen what can you know of real love? Don't you think that you are perhaps a bit self-centred and introspective? You may have an exaggerated viewpoint, and so imagine that this young man does not treat you and your friend alike. Just give yourself a mental shaking and see if you can't get a brighter, cheerier outlook of life. You are too young to get discouraged. Radiate happiness and you will soon find that the eighteen-year-old boy and your girl friend will both of them be good friends of yours.

Health and Beauty

By Marie Lang

EDITOR WOMAN'S PAGE:

Would you kindly tell me how I can keep my finger nails in good condition? I can not afford to have them manicured. Filing seems to do no particular good, and my girl chums tell me not to cut them. I play a piano in the music department of a big store and would love to have nice nails. A READER.

YOU are mistaken in thinking you can not manicure your own nails. At a trifling expense you can buy a nail file, two orange sticks, an emery board, a cuticle cutter, a small box of nail powder and a piece of chamois skin. The whole outfit can be purchased for $1.25. You can get a tiny pair of curved scissors, which will serve for the cuticle cutter. First, file your nails carefully. File each side of the nail, running the slant toward the centre. Then dip the nails in lukewarm soapy water. When moistened push back the cuticle with an orange stick until the tiny rim of the moon at the base of the nail can be seen. Clip hang-nails and loose cuticle with the scissors. Repeat dipping the nails in water and using the orange stick. Then place some powder on the chamois and polish the nails by rubbing them briskly. Do this twice a week and you will be amazed at the transformation in a few weeks.

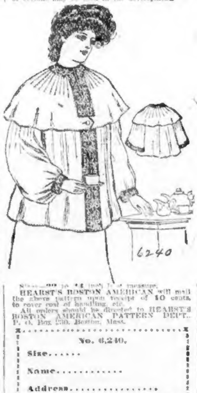
If there is any question in regard to the care of the hair, nails or complexion that perplexes you, girls, I wish you would write to me freely, and I will immediately answer.

Famous brunettes and beauty experts explain why the brunette is the most popular type of beauty on earth—in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN

Lady's Negligee

No. 6,240—The modern negligee or dressing sack is nothing if not picturesque this season, with tucks, furbelows, flowing sleeve and prettily shaped collar, but to reach the greatest perfection it must harmonize with its surroundings and express something of the wearer's personality. While the negligee proper is suggestive of all sorts of refined elaboration, the less expensive sort answers many purposes just as well. It takes no more time and material costs no more for a pretty dressing sack than a style that one may find any day on a bargain counter, and oh! how much better one feels in a dainty little affair that is the envy of all who see it. Such a model is the one shown here, pretty, but not too elaborate. The big circular collar is tucked in sunburst effect and the only trimming necessary is the bands, which give a touch of color to the garment. The sleeve is tucked and may be in bishop or flowing style. Any of the light weight muslins or cottons may be used in the development.



Sizes—32 to 44 inch bust measure.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be directed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

No. 6,240.

Size......

Name............

Address..................

GAS EXPERT HUMPHREYS TO BE QUESTIONED

70,000 Signers of the Boston American Petition Will Not Be Excluded.

HEARING AGAIN MONDAY

By the decision of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners overruling the motion of Mayor Collins to have the appraisal by C. J. R. Humphreys excluded from consideration at the hearing on the capitalization of the proposed Boston Consolidated Gas Company, a cross-examination of the expert in behalf of the citizens of Boston is practically assured. **Figures have already been presented to the Gas Commissioners, in the form of testimony given by Professor Bemis, the famous gas expert of Cleveland, showing how worthless are the valuations of the gas plants estimated by Mr. Humphreys.** But as the appraisal made by the latter is to be regarded as evidence it is regarded as being well for the people that he will be further cross-examined.

The hearing on capitalization will be resumed Monday morning. The commissioners have not acceded to the request of Counsel Snow, representing the Gas Trust, that the public of Boston, through Attorney Junius T. Auerbach, be excluded from participation in the hearing. It is expected, therefore, that Mr. Auerbach's cross-examination of Mr. Humphreys will be commenced on Monday. Chairman Barker, however, has not completed his own examination of the expert, and he may possibly not have finished it when the hearing is adjourned Monday.

By "General Information."

Mr. Humphreys has not been able to substantiate his figures on direct examination. How the Gas Trust expects him to do so on cross-questioning may develop at the next hearing. It has not done so yet.

Mr. Humphreys's testimony yesterday was delivered in the now familiar manner. Not even the simplest question was answered without long consultation of papers. The afternoon session was tedious in the extreme. Not only was it confined to a rehearsal of a mass of figures detailing some of the items of the appraisal, but it dragged on so slowly that counsel and spectators were yawning most of the time.

Mr. Humphreys showed how he obtained his figures. It was by his "general information," his almost invariable reply, sometimes varied by "my experience." After getting his figures in this way he proceeded, according to his statements, to add ten per cent. for "contingencies," ten per cent. for "engineering," and ten per cent. for "interest." In this way the entire valuation was increased a tenth to begin with, then another tenth added to the whole, with a further increase of five per cent. Thus the Gas Trust had a report submitted to the board that was really much in its favor.

Report May Be Nullified.

Although the Board of Gas Commissioners has decided not to throw out the appraisal, the chairman has announced that the board does not wish it to be assumed that it will be bound by the finding as stated in the report. He has added that the statements in the report are rather to be considered for what they are found to be worth. It follows, therefore, that the report may be practically thrown out after all, for that will be the result if the figues are found to be worth what the testimony of Pofessor Bemis on worthless and disused plants indicates.

It has developed that the Gas Commissioners will not necessarily follow the procedure of waiting for all counsel to finish with their sides of the case before taking part themselves. Chairman Barker made a statement to this effect yesterday, and proceeded to examine Mr. Humphreys at length. It was suggested that the attorneys bring out the evidence, leaving it to the Commissioners to ascertain more about whatever facts had not properly been dwelt upon. The Commissioners, however, prefer to have all the facts on a given point brought out before a new side of the situation is reached.

The probabilities are that the hearing will be much more protracted than was expected. If, however, a decision is reached before one is made on the 80-cent gas petition, it will not be made known by the Commissioners until after the hearing on the latter petition is concluded. The hearing for cheaper gas will be resumed next Wednesday.

The best and most complete story of the great Tucker murder trial will be found every day in the BOSTON AMERICAN.

FIRST WEEK OF YEAR HAS KEPT SOCIETY BUSY

First Assembly at the Somerset Is Attended by a Large Crowd.

BOSTON PAIR WED TO-DAY

The first Boston assembly, the long-looked-for event of the season, took place at the Somerset, and was well attended. Of 450 invited, 350 were present.

The ball room presented a scene of unusual brilliancy. The decorations were palms, roses, bay trees, poinsettas and southern smilax. The galleries were draped with smilax, in the corners of the room were bay trees, and the pillars at the entrance and underneath the orchestra galleries were draped with garlands of roses. The favors were grouped about the head of the ball room in baskets and racks. These favors were fans, satin bags of choice confections, tinselled wands and long wands of hollyhocks.

Mrs. William Appleton, Jr., Mrs. William Endicott, Jr., Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, Mrs. E. Preble Motley, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. Henry P. Quincy, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent and Mrs. Philip S. Sears were the patronesses who were asked to receive by the board of managers, J. Hooper Hooper, J. Grafton Minot and Philip S. Sears.

The guests were Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Philadelphia; Miss Louise Atterbury, Miss Edith Cryder, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, F. L. V. Hoppin, Harry G. Gray, Reginald Fincke, R. D. Warren, Philip T. Brown, Edward Louisburg, Jr., John Borland, Miss Maude Rives Borland, Miss Georgette Borland, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Katherine Scott, all of New York, and R. M. Winthrop, of Madrid, Spain.

At midnight standing supper was served after the dancing of the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Hooper and Mrs. Oliver Ames, Jr.

Prominent among the recent brides that the assembly served to introduce were Mrs. Frederick Lothrop Ames, who was one of the famous Cryder triplets; Mrs. Ronald Lyman, who was Elizabeth Parker, of Washington; Mrs. Archibald Blanchard, born Whitney; Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr., who was Miss Marion Peabody and whose wedding was one of the leading events of the early Fall; Mrs. Francis Gray, Mrs. Wallace Goodrich, Mrs. J. Harleston Parker and Mrs. Harry Morse Channing.

* * *

To-day at the Church of the Ascension on Fifth avenue, New York, the wedding of Miss Anna Barrows, of Boston and New York, daughter of the late Henry F. Barrows, of Boston and Attleboro, and Chester Allen Read, of Boston, takes place. Since the death of the bride-elect's father she has made her Winter home in New York, and for this reason the wedding will take place there.

Miss Barrows will be unattended. John Wakefield, of this city, Spencer Penrose and Dr. William Penrose, of Philadelphia, classmates of the groom at Harvard, are ushers.

The Reads, after their honeymoon, will make their home in Boston, on Beacon street, for the Winter. They will make their permanent home in Dedham.

* * *

Boston is to be well represented at Aiken, S. C., this Winter. The A. P. Gardners are there, and the Hollis Hunnewells are settled there for the Winter. Later Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., who at present are in New York, and the John Torrey Linzees, who have apartments at the Berkeley, will join them. The Richard C. Dixeys are also to spend a part of the Winter in Aiken.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Danton Fallon, of University road, Brookline, are in New York, visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Chase Molleson, of Fifth avenue. Mrs. Molleson will be remembered as Miss Polly Fallon, whose wedding over a year ago was a brilliant affair. Mr. and Mrs. Fallon will return to Brookline the first of next week.

* * *

The F. G. Farquhars, of Philadelphia, who have been in Boston for the past month, making their annual visit, returned to their home in the Quaker City yesterday. While here they were with Mrs. Farquhar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Parker, at the Vendome.

SIMMONS COLLEGE INVITES VISITORS

The new building of Simmons College, on the Fenway, is now fully equipped, and the corporation and faculty of the college have decided to open it for the inspection of all who are interested in the institution on the Saturdays in January, between the hours of ten and five.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

B. D. Taylor has been elected president of the Waltham Central Labor Union. Other officers chosen are: Vice-president, Frank McGuigan; secretary, James H. Coggswell; financial secretary, James Hannify; treasurer, H. Hines; sergeant-at-arms, Dennis Glynn.

MACHINISTS MEET.

The annual convention of the various machinists' lodges in Massachusetts will be held to-morrow in Homestead Hall, No. 724 Washington street. State President John J. Connolly, of this city, will probably be unanimously re-elected. Organizing and legislative plans for 1905 will be planned. The convention will be addressed by International Vice-President Walter Ames of Kansas City.

FARRELL IS PRESIDENT.

Hyde Park Barbers' Union No. 508 has elected the following officers: President, Frank Farrell; vice-president, John McFadden; recording secretary, Ernest Lee; financial and corresponding secretary, Alfred Ray; treasurer, John Burke; delegate to the State convention, Frank Farrell.

STEAM FITTERS CONVENE.

The Massachusetts Locals of the National Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Unions will hold their annual convention in Worcester to-morrow. Boston Steam Fitters' Union will be represented by Business Agent John J. Brophy, Secretary John S. Kenney and E. W. Hughes.

K. OF L. ASSEMBLIES.

Knights of Labor assemblies will hold meetings to-morrow, as follows: Afternoon: Ben Franklin Assembly, No. 5,463, will install officers in Lincoln Hall, No. 69 Concord street. Evening: Installation and entertainment by Sewer Department Employes' Assembly No. 621; meeting of East Boston Assembly, in Wood's Hall, Putnam street, East Boston.

LABOR NOTES.

The Building Trades Council will hold another open meeting to-morrow afternoon to consider the advisability of forming a central organization to include all the building trades of the city.

The semi-annual election of officers will be held to-morrow at No. 9 Elm street by Market and Commission House Teamsters' Union No. 631.

Bay State Lodge of Railroad Carmen will install its new officers at to-morrow's meeting in Jefferson Hall, Dover and Albany streets.

Cap Makers' Union No. 7, at to-night's meeting at No. 724 Washington street, will give further assistance to the striking cap makers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

President Thornton of Boston Bricklayers' Union No. 3, international vice-president, and George Watson and Joseph K. Luke represent the Boston union at the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International convention, which opens in San Francisco to-morrow.

Rehearsals for the grand march at the ball to be given by Newsboys' Protective Union in Paul Revere Hall, January 25, will be held to-morrow at No. 53 Hanover street.

Officers will be nominated at to-morrow's meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers' Union.

John McKinnon, the new president of Carpenters' District Council, is a member of Malden union No. 625.

C. W. Cameron has entered upon another term as business agent of Carpenters' District Council.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic
Grows hair
Restores color
Cures dandruff
Money back if not satisfied
Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

A FEW HEALTH NOTES

A cured cold prevents pneumonia and consumption.

Father John's Medicine nourishes the body.

It builds new tissues and gives fighting power to ward off disease.

Children and women with pale, thin faces, lack of color, don't get on well because their blood is starved.

This Food Medicine nourishes their blood and makes flesh; it gives color.

Doctors have prescribed Father John's Medicine as a tonic and body-builder for fifty years. There is nothing better for all throat and lung troubles. No morphine or poisonous drugs

MAKES MAYOR HEAD OF BOSTON POLICE FORCE

Collins Files Bill to Oust the Present Board and Give Control to City.

FOLLOWS DOUGLAS'S IDEA

Acting on the suggestion in Governor Douglas's inaugural message, Mayor Collins has filed in the Senate a bill for the abolition of the Police Commission and the creation of a board to be under direct control of the Mayor of Boston.

The bill is radical. It provides that while the rules of the police in force shall remain intact for the present, that, otherwise, the control shall be vested in the city.

For the present bi-partizan board appointed by the Governor, Mayor Collins would substitute a board of three to be appointed by the Mayor subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen.

It is provided in this new measure the appointments of a superintendent and one or more deputies can be made by the police board only, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

In only one instance does the Mayor dodge responsibility. There shall be no increase in salaries unless it is so voted by two-thirds of the City Council, with the approval of the board of police.

The bill gives the Mayor control of the police in case of riot if he deems it necessary. It provides for the repeal of the Police Commission act and also that this new act shall go into effect April 30 at midnight.

$33,000 ASKED TO COMPLETE HOME FUND

Unless $33,000 is subscribed to the Franklin Square House on or before January 31, thousands of dollars will be lost to the home. In attempting to raise $100,000 of the principal indebtedness, the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the institution, has secured cash and pledges amounting to $67,000. The pledges, which hold good until January 31, provide that the entire $100,000 must be raised before the money thus pledged will be paid in. Dr. Perin now appeals to the philanthropic persons of Boston to come to his aid. He says:

"On January 30 we will have the third annual reception, and we hope to be able to announce on that occasion that the full $100,000 has been pledged. This is not a matter of sentiment, but of the most urgent necessity. With this $100,000 secured at this time, those who know the facts believe that the absolute permanence of this unique enterprise will be assured.

"Pledges may be made conditional upon securing pledges for the full amount of $100,000. All pledges should be sent direct to me in care of the Franklin Square House, East Newton street, Boston. All checks should be sent to the treasurer, William B. Dennison, Atlantic National Bank, corner Kilby and State streets, Boston."

MOCK DUEL; BOY STABBED

John Donovan, of No. 13 Andrews street, eleven years old, is in a serious condition at the City Hospital as a result of a stabbing affray at the South Bay Union, corner of Plympton and Harrison avenue. John Barrett, fourteen years of age, is accused of the stabbing. The boys started a mock duel with long knives which developed into a fight.

BISHOP SPALDING ILL WITH PARALYSIS

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.—Bishop John L. Spalding, the famous prelate and one of the commissioners in the anthracite strike, was found in an unconscious condition from paralysis of his entire left side. He is sixty-five years old.

The Great January Household Number of the Magazine Supplement, with every copy of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN
In I. N. MORRIS' Comedy Drama
"THE USURPER"
TONIGHT AT 8.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Monday, Jan. 9—EDNA MAY
in The School Girl
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

COME
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2
OR
TONIGHT AT 8
AND SEE
RICHARD CARLE
IN THE
TENDERFOOT
AT THE
MAJESTIC

GLOBE
MATINEE TODAY At 2—25-50-75
LAST WEEK HANLON'S SUPERBA
Evegs. 25-50-75-1.00. Wed. Sat., Mat. 25-50-75
Next Week —THE RAYS—"Down the Pike."
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT—25-50 CONCERT

FAIR JAPAN
CALABRASA Italian Hercules
TRIXIE And Her Pythons
ROYAL MARIONETTES
Two Vaudeville Shows
Nearly every hour, 10 to 10.
Admission only 10c.
AUSTIN & STONE'S MUSEUM

COLUMBIA Tel. 96 Trem.
"Little Egypt" & London Gaiety Girls
SMOKING ALLOWED.
Daily Mats. 10 and 25.
Ev'gs: 10, 20, 25, 35, 50
Next BOWERY MASQUERADERS

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY......Lessee and Mgr.
High Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
25-35-50-75 ALL ORCHESTRA 1.00
LAST DAY
—MATINEE AT 2—
WM. A. BRADY'S PRODUCTION OF
WAY DOWN EAST
A Great Play and Full of Fun
NEXT WEEK
THE FAMOUS FRENCH ACTRESS
MME.
REJANE
Direction LIEBLER & CO.
FIRST WEEK'S REPERTOIRE
MON. EVE. WED. MAT. MA COUSINE
TUES. AND WED. EVES ZAZA
THURS. EVE SAT. MAT. CAMILLE
FRI. EVE LA PASSERELLE
SAT. EVE SAPHO
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

The Poodles
—AT—
KEITH'S
Will Not Hold Over After Today. Take the Children This Afternoon.
Only Chance to See the Four Mortons, too.
Don't Neglect to Read the Announcement of Next Week's Show in the Sunday Newspapers.

TREMONT THEATRE
"A potent attraction."—HERALD
Henry W. Savage Offers
GEORGE ADE'S PICTORIAL COMEDY
THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
With Original Spectacular Production as Presented
312 TIMES at WALLACK'S, N. Y.
COMPANY OF 100
Evg's at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2

Music Hall
Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved.
ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE
Have You Heard It?
IRELAND'S "OWN" BAND
If Not, Come Today
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN
Tommy Russell & Co.
Nichols Sisters
Sisters Gauson
Hecker & Lester Trio
and Others

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
Last 2 Times, Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Henry Miller
IN Joseph Entangled
NEXT WEEK | RICE'S MERRY Shop Girls
SEAT SALE PROGRESSING.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
Isaac B. Rich, Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Tonight at 8.
Wed. and Sat. Matinees at 2.
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
115—ENTERTAINERS—115
Prices $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 35c. All Seats Reserved.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Matinee TO-DAY
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2.
Theodore Kremer's Greatest Equestrian and Emotional Play,
A RACE FOR LIFE
Horse and Heart Interest Blended
Eves., Orch. 30c., 50c., 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c.
Mats. Special prices, Orch. 30c., 50c. F. C. 20c.
NEXT WEEK—"A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE."

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE Tel. Tre. 5.
Daily—2 and 8 P. M.
Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
SAINTS AND SINNERS
NEXT WEEK—"The Helmet of Navarre."

PALACE
FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
BLUE JEANS
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Still Alarm."

HOWARD TODAY 1 TILL 11 P. M.
Bailey and Madison, Moulier Sisters, Paulton and Dooley, Burke and Dempsey, Cooke and Clinton, Emerson and Omega, Marion and Deane and other vaudevillians. Our phalanx of pleasers in the fresh burlesque, "New Leaves."

Some of the Good Things in
TOMORROW'S BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN

Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker's Own Story in the Boston Sunday American

Remarkable article written by the mother of Charles Louis Tucker, exclusively for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, gives her impressions of the first week of the trial of her son, charged with the murder of Mabel Page.

Eleanor Ames Writes of the Tucker Trial

Humanly interesting observations of a fascinating writer, who has found much besides the dry detail of legal proceedings in the East Cambridge drama of life and death.

What Frank K. Foster Finds in Fall River

Situation in the Massachusetts mill town, the scene of a great strike of textile workers, discussed and analyzed by the famous writer on labor, exclusively for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Nan Patterson To-day

New and remarkable photographs, taken exclusively for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, illustrate an article of exceptional interest on the pretty "Florodora" girl, still charged with murder, after practically two trials.

Frolics of Boston Society Girls

A page feature in the January Household Number Magazine Section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, illustrated with more than a score of unique portraits, describing the un-Puritan-like pranks of beautiful and exclusive Back Bay girls.

The January Household Number

The most attractive magazine section ever issued by a New England Newspaper. Beautiful reproductions of famous paintings on colored cover, and full of interesting articles, richly illustrated.

Boston Sunday American Editorial

Remarkable weekly feature of the Sunday Editorial Section, more widely read than any other newspaper articles in New England, together with the splendid weekly cartoon by Robert Carter.

Two Impressive War Paintings

Reproductions of two of the most remarkable pictures of modern times, depicting the horrors of war and the glory of peace after battle, printed in color, in the Magazine Section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A Live Rabbit Sewed to a Boy's Leg

Modern surgery's remarkable triumph described in a page feature of the magazine section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, illustrated with actual photographs of the operation and its wonderful results.

General Nelson A. Miles Writes of the Fall of Port Arthur

America's most famous military expert describes his visit to Port Arthur two years ago; tells of the bearing Port Arthur's fall has on the Japan-Russia war situation, and forecasts its probable result, exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

What Science Is Up to Now

Professor Garrett P. Serviss discusses possibilities of cross-breeding, and declares that even the wierd imaginings of the makers of Children's books may be exceeded in life. A full-page illustrated feature of the Magazine Section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

How Royalty Makes Love

The ten most talked of lovers in all the world—little Kings, Princes and Princesses and their interesting courtship, in which Miss Alice Roosevelt is included. Double-page feature, illustrated with photographs, in the Magazine Section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Insure Your Life Free

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Brunette or Blonde?

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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 7, 1905.

Burning Cotton in the South---Cotton Workers Starving in the North

That is REAL Civilization. By All Means, Let It Alone. Don't Let the Government Interfere

Some time ago the cotton gamblers—dangerous public criminals—were engaged in artificially putting up the price of cotton. By various conspiracies they succeeded in making cotton so dear that the whole industry, which employs millions of men and clothes hundreds of millions, was thrown out of gear.

Some of the gamblers made their profits. Others failed to make their profits. It was a mere gamble with them—and one of the "legitimate business enterprises" of the country, the sort that only anarchists and socialists denounce.

To-day we print a story of what is happening in Fall River.

When the cotton gamblers put the price of cotton so high, the millionaires who operate the cotton mills were naturally agitated. They felt that something must be done.

They had agreed in advance to supply cotton goods at a certain price. The raw cotton, under the gamblers' manipulation, cost more than the price at which they had agreed to deliver the manufactured goods. They could make other goods, and make other contracts. But they did not think they could make enough profit with the price of cotton so high.

Therefore they said to their men:

"You must work for less money. The gamblers won't take less for their cotton—we won't take less than a certain profit for our capital and our mills. You are at the bottom of the ladder—you who do the work are lowest and least important. You must agree to take very much lower wages, or we won't employ you at all."

The workingmen refused to accept the low pay. They refused to believe that they alone should bear the criminal results of the gamblers' operations. They went on strike. And thus far they have lost.

In Fall River to-day there are thousands of people actually in a state of starvation. Read in the news columns what the Mayor, the Governor and others have to say on the subject. Thousands are being fed by soup kitchens—there is no use of rehashing the details of worry and want and suffering, disappointed hopes and wasted courage—all these have accompanied this strike, as they accompany others.

What has happened in the South, where the cotton grows? There has come a collapse in cotton prices, following the end of the gamblers' crusade and the development of a great crop. The price of cotton has fallen very low, so low that it hardly pays the farmer to put it in bales and ship it.

In their desperation THEY ARE ACTUALLY BURNING THOUSANDS OF BALES OF COTTON. They hope by burning up a certain number of bales—millions of pounds of good cotton—that they can put up the price and get a fair amount of money for the balance that they do not burn.

What do you think of this for a picture of civilization?

In the North the cotton operatives that cannot get work at living wages are on strike and actually starving.

In the South the farmers that cannot get a decent price for their cotton—thanks to the operations of the stock-jobbing criminals—are burning up their cotton in despair.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is what is called "The laws of trade."

The starving of the Northern workmen, the cotton burning of the Southern farmers, is part of that glorious economic principle that is called "The law of supply and demand."

Bear in mind, ladies and gentlemen, that this is civilization. Don't think of interfering with it. Don't think of putting the cotton gamblers in jail.

Above all, don't think of government interference with the actual conditions. Isn't it all right, if "Supply and Demand" are working in the usual way? Isn't it all right if the laws of industry are rolling along smoothly?

The cotton that would clothe millions of people is being burned because it cannot be used profitably. The workingmen, who would gladly make that cotton into cloth if they could get decent wages, are being starved because THEY must make good the losses caused by the cotton gamblers.

This is civilization, ladies and gentlemen. This is endorsed by the Stock Exchange people, the eminent respectabilities that conduct their criminal operations in the name of the law.

If you think that the government should interfere to prevent the destruction of cotton in the South, or the starvation of those men in the North, you are no better than an anarchist or a socialist—you have no place in this splendid American civilization.

The Extremes of the Social Lines

In Official Washington Even Babies Are Properly Tagged

When the people of a republic begin to form themselves into social groups and draw about them the lines of caste they may be depended upon to be either absurd or grotesque, and sometimes both.

Social Washington is passing through a formative stage, and just now the uppermost question is what is the rank of a Cabinet Minister's daughter or son over or below the baby of an Ambassador?

In England the wives of no noblemen take precedence over wives of other noblemen. Unless the wives themselves have titles. Children are entirely ignored at great gatherings unless they themselves bear hereditary titles.

But in Washington the wives of Senators know who must first bow their plumed heads if they meet the wives of the Ambassadors, and the wife of a clerk in the Pension Bureau has figured it out to a nice point how many degrees she outranks the wife of the landlord of the boarding house.

It is now being settled that the children of certain officers have a higher rank than the youngsters of other officers.

The nurse of the Cabinet Minister's baby has been told that she must not speak first to the nurse of a Consul's baby, and that when the daily procession of baby carriages is being formed ch nurse must stand for the social re of the mite she is wheeling.

e doctrine that all people are born ed equal is forgotten, but the sen- rson, after all, need not worry. ness may always be depended come ridiculous. Social Wash- already given the measure of of life. It is foolish, and after all, enjoys a certain ishness—when the other the fool.

WOULDN'T IT BE GREAT!

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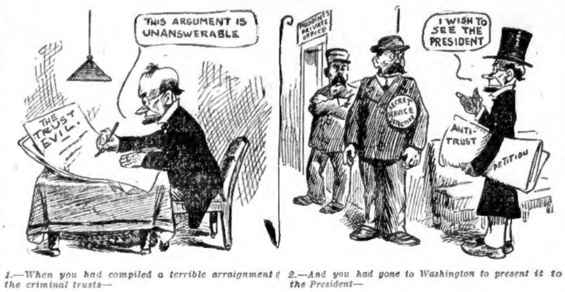
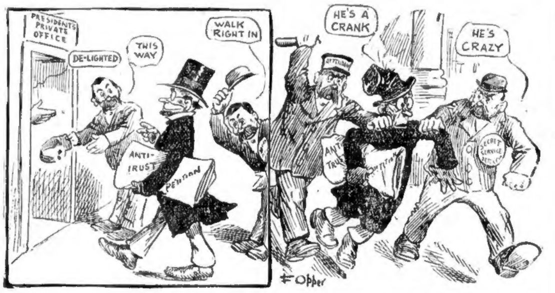

THIS ARGUMENT IS UNANSWERABLE
THE TRUST EVIL.
PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE
I WISH TO SEE THE PRESIDENT
SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE
ANTI-TRUST
PETITION

1.—When you had compiled a terrible arraignment of the criminal trusts—

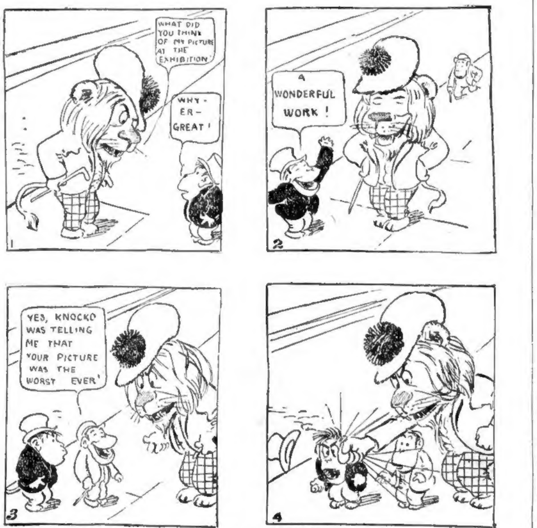
2.—And you had gone to Washington to present it to the President—



3.—If you were received like this—

4.—Instead of like this? Gee! WOULDN'T it be great!

KNOCKO THE MONK


1
WHAT DID YOU THINK OF MY PICTURE AT THE EXHIBITION'
WHY-ER-GREAT!
2
A WONDERFUL WORK!
3
YES, KNOCKO WAS TELLING ME THAT YOUR PICTURE WAS THE WORST EVER'
4

He roses as an Art Critic.

Work of Trades Unions in 1904

By Frank K. Foster

WHAT has organized labor accomplished during the past twelve months?

To minutely specify the accomplishments of 2,500,000 of men, united on lines of common interest, is an obvious impossibility. The very most that can be done is to outline the trend and development of the forces inherent in the movement.

In all fairness it should be stated at the outset that by far the larger portion of trade union activities are not usual subjects for chronicling. Happy those nations who have no history, and happy those organizations of labor the quiet tenor of whose path is not invaded by incidents which can be exploited for "scare heads" in the columns of the press.

We all recognize that the newspaper, in its function of presenting a brief epitome of the time, is ever on the lookout for the unusual and exceptional, but if any community were to be judged solely by the misdemeanors and crimes recorded in the columns of its local journals there would be frequent need for the repetition of the verdict passed upon Sodom and Gomorrah.

The same condition prevails as to trade unionism. Overt acts, committed by irresponsible or over-zealous members, receive a prominence out of all proportion to their true relation to the mass of trade union effort. One case of assault and battery committed upon some "type of modern hero" who has broken that commandment of the union decalogue—thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job—looms in the public eye far more hugely than the 10,000 acts of benevolence, fraternity and mutual help which make up the great unrecorded mass of union acts.

The year 1904 has been one of very material gain in the numerical strength of trade unionism. A careful estimate shows an increase of over 200,000 members in the ranks of unions directly affiliated, either as locals or through their national organizations, with the American Federation of Labor. This, notwithstanding, in a few industrial centres where local causes in 1903 had stimulated a too speedy growth, notably in Chicago, a falling off in numbers has been experienced.

The older trade union leaders say that this growth, in the face of prevailing industrial conditions, is conclusive evidence that the trade union has become a permanent and organic part of the social organism, capable of weathering periods of industrial depression and not, as formerly, liable to be swept away by the exigencies arising from hard times. The growth of 1904 has been largely a normal growth, based on the campaign of education carried on by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies and upon the better knowledge of trade union purposes and methods acquired by non-union workmen.

While there is no present danger of a labor monopoly being established—that fearsome possibility paraded by some union critics—it is manifestly desirable, if unionism is to be fairly tested, that a sufficient number of workmen shall be in the union ranks, so that the principle of collective bargaining may not be nullified by the continual injection of the non-union element into the controversy.

In many of the skilled trades, at least, this condition has approximately arrived, and this is evidenced by the increasing number of joint agreements which have been signed the past twelve months between employers and employes.

When the national convention of labor met in this city in 1903, there had been inaugurated what bade fair to become a general reduction of wages all along the line. In the annual address of President Gompers he called attention to this fact, and forcibly urged the policy of resistance to wage reductions, holding that not only would such general reductions furnish no remedy for industrial depression, as it would reduce the purchasing power of the laborer, but that it was inherently unjust.

There is not the slightest doubt that the adoption of this advice stayed the tide which was setting towards a lower standard of living. Not only that, but in hundreds of instances increased wages have been obtained, and for the first time in the industrial history of this country wage-earners have not been obliged to bear the brunt of a speculators' panic or the pangs of an industrial dyspepsia generated from the "undigested securities" in the stomach of Wall Street.

When it is considered how much idleness, poverty and suffering have been averted by the proclaimed determination of trade unionism to fight a policy of wage reduction to the bitter end, this accomplishment is alone a good year's work for organized labor.

To be sure, the Fall River situation may be pointed to as an instance where the trade unions have not been successful in their attempts to resist reductions. But even this incident is not closed, and it must be remembered that the textile operatives were a comparatively unorganized body and were confronted with conditions peculiar to their industry.

Trades unionism has acquired wisdom during the past twelve months. The failure of sympathetic strikes, entered into by newly organized and inexperienced unions, as in the case of the Chicago stock yards strike, has emphasized the absolute need of the exercise of cool judgment and careful consideration before entering into this kind of industrial warfare.

While trades unionism is in no sense a political movement, yet it is inevitable that the continuous rubbing of brain against brain in union meetings, and the discussion of economic questions affecting the wage-earners' world, teaches men to look upon some issues which are forced into the political arena with quite different eyes from those of the mere partisan.

Hence it may fairly be claimed that there is a large independent vote in the trade union membership.

The history of our Massachusetts campaign is too recent to need recapitulation. An economic issue came into the political field and the trade union vote tossed overwhelmingly party majorities on one side as though they did not exist. All the county stood agape when the returns came in. Massachusetts the conservative! Yes, but Massachusetts with over 1600 trade unions with a membership on whose vote no party has a mortgage.

FRANK K. FOSTER.

The "Unkissed" Weds

CHILLICOTHE, O.—Professor Algie R. Crook, who told his class at the Northwestern University that he had never sworn, smoked or hugged or kissed a woman, was married here to Miss Florence Purdam—*News dispatch.*

He had boasted of his record as a pure and unkissed chap,
And had said of osculation that he didn't care a rap
For the thrilling, wild sensation that is wrapped up in a kiss,
When delivered by a handsome, plump and comely little miss.
Yet at last he has surrendered, and 'tis very safe to say
That he's kept his kisser busy ever since the wedding day.

He had told the doting public that he never chewed nor drank,
And he also had admitted that he might as well be frank
And confess he'd never dallied with the nasty cigarette—
That he never played the races, never gambled, never bet.
But they looked at him in pity; told him of the fun he'd missed
When he blushingly admitted that he never had been kissed.

But the dudless little Cupid sent a woman in his way,
And ere long he begged the woman that she'd set the wedding day.
And they're married now, and happy, and the fellow often smiles
When he thinks how he was captured by an artful woman's wiles.
But he's told it (confidential) that there's nothing he would miss
(If he had to go without it) as that little woman's kiss.

Little Editorials from the People

DISAGREES WITH DR. SPITZKA'S ARGUMENT ABOUT CRIMINAL HEREDITY

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I am a plain Yankee engineer and was born within five miles of Boston fifty years ago. I have made the human face and human nature a study, and I must most emphatically disapprove Dr. Spitzka's argument that "men are not born criminals." In a sense here is a contradiction in his statement "not born criminals" "and if given the same environment and training as the sons of law abiding citizens, will be either good or bad, as they make up their minds."

Now what causes them to make up their minds, but this self-same born desire in 999 cases out of every thousand. I think everyone knows who has watched human beings that they are no different from all living creatures in that they are just what they are born to be.

What was it that produced the great Corsican soldier Napoleon but the surroundings of the Corsican mother, before he was born, accompanying her husband in his campaigns, and imbuing the unborn Napoleon with all the qualities of the great soldier. Now visit Jesse Pomeroy in the State Prison at Charlestown and you find another proof of the same prenatal conditions only in a criminal line, the criminal that Dr. Spitzka says is not born so.

My mother was a physician and a constant seeker of truth, and she visited Mrs. Pomeroy shortly after his arrest and she told her that her son was the victim of her desire for blood before he was born. It seems as if I could go on forever giving proofs.

W. O. C.

Revere, Mass.

THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF SAPPHIRA BECAUSE SHE WAS A WOMAN

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Some good people talk much about "Christ and His Mercy" in your paper in a way that will never produce any material result. God extends mercy through Christ to all who are willing to part with sin, but he will "wound the hairy scalp of him who still goes on in his trespasses." A hungry lioness bereft of her young and an exploding shell may show mercy, but God will not when the hour of mercy is past.

Neither should Mrs. Rogers and the like of her fear death. Christ himself says: "Fear not them who can kill the body and afterwards have nothing they can do; rather fear him who can destroy both body and soul in hell." Ananias and Sapphira died and went to hell for a smaller sin than that of Mrs. Rogers, and there was no discrimination for Sapphira because she was a woman.

There is justice and common sense with Christ, if not with men.

SOLOMON ROBITSCHEK.

Lowell, Mass.

HOW DOES THIS PLAN FOR STOPPING WARS STRIKE YOU?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

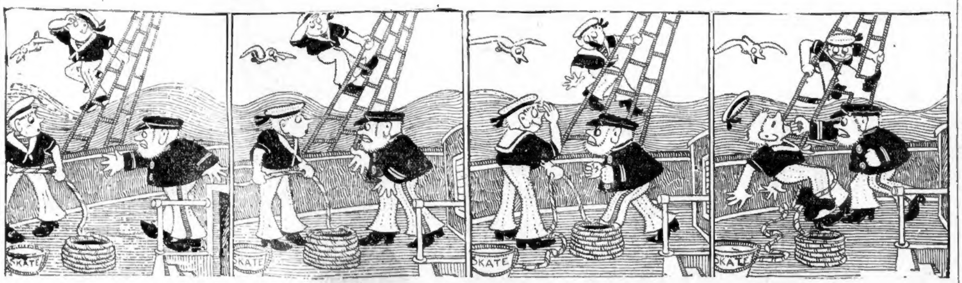
In regard to your editorial in your edition of Sunday, January 1, whether wars are always to be, etc., and the letters from leading men of the world, I do not agree with any of those whose letters you published. For a long while I have thought and still think that the easiest and surest way to stop wars is to make capital pay all the costs of war.

As it is now the money lender is the only one that profits by war. If he were made to pay all the costs you may be sure he would see that everything was settled by arbitration.

GEORGE BLISS.

No. 211 Hancock street, Dorchester.

NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?



"The barometer is falling, man! Whatever shall I do?"

Announced the skipper with an anxious roar.

"All right," says I, "just let her fall; I'll pick her up for you."

And after that I didn't know No more.